PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

THIRD COUNCIL.

THIRD SESSION—FIRST MEETING.

Wednesday, the 15th August 1945/31st Karkatakam 1120.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Vol. XXVI—No. 6.

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Wednesday, the 15th August 1945/31st Karkadagom 1120.

The Council met in the Legislative Chamber, Huzur Cutcherry at 12 noon with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., L. LL. D., Dewan-President, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls:

1. Mr. A. Gunamony (*Income-Tax Commissioner*).
2. Mr. B. Paramu (*Secretary to Government*).
3. Mr. S. Parthasarathi Aiyengar (*Inspector-General of Police*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Arrears in the Munsiffs' Courts.

116. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) why the arrears of cases in the Munsiffs' Court have increased in 1119 compared to the previous year; and

(*b*) whether any enquiry was made into the matter?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Advocate-General*):

(*a*) the causes for the increased pendency at the end of 1119 are:—

(i) The number of ordinary suits disposed of in 1119, was 30,819 as against 28,893 suits disposed of in 1118, whereas as against 14,025 S. C. Suits disposed of in 1118, only 10,495 S. C. Suits were disposed of in 1119. The greater attention paid by Munsiffs to the old pending original suits led to a smaller disposal

[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

of S. C. Suits and the disparity of disposal of S. C. Suits made the pendency seem higher in 1119 than in 1118. In fact, the time taken for the disposal of S. C. Suits was very much less than that required for Original Suits.

(ii) The time taken for disposal of applications for stay of suits under the Soldiers' Litigation Acts and the stay of such suits under the said Acts.

(b) No, as the causes for the arrears were well within the knowledge of the High Court.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : ൧൧൧൯-നെക്കാൾ ൧൧൧൮-ൽ കേസുകൾ ഫയലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു കുറവായിരുന്നിട്ടും, വളരെ കേസുകൾ കുടിശ്ശിഖ കിടക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്, ശരിയായ ഒരു അന്വേഷണം നടത്താൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഹൈക്കോടതിയോടു ഗവൺമെൻറു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുമോ?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഹൈക്കോടതി ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ദൈനംദിനം ശുഷ്കാന്തിയോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. കേസുകൾ കുടിശ്ശിഖ തീർക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ, ഹൈക്കോടതി എന്നെങ്കിലും ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി കീഴ്‌സിൽബന്ധികളെ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അതു ഇന്നാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഒന്നാംജഡ്ജി ഇരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംകാലം ഒരിക്കലും കേസുകൾ കുടിശ്ശിഖ വരുത്തുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ നിലയിൽ, ഗവൺമെൻറു കൂടുതലായി ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഹൈക്കോടതി ദിവസവും അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയുമാണ്.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : കേസുകൾ അധികം കുടിശ്ശിഖ വരുത്തുന്ന മുൻസിഫന്മാർ ആരെല്ലാമാണെന്നു വെളിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai : അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. കേസുകൾ ഭംഗിയായും കുടിശ്ശിഖ വരുത്താതെയും തീർക്കുന്ന മുൻസിഫന്മാരെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

Grant-in-aid Primary School teachers.

117. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath** (*Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) Whether they are aware that the grant-in-aid Primary School teachers are getting only Rs. 12 per mensem, as salary; and

(b) whether there is any immediate scheme under consideration to improve the lot of these teachers?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi (*Director of Public Instruction*): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, this question is being considered along with the general question of Educational Reforms.

Withdrawal of Recognition or grant of Primary Schools.

118. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of the withdrawal of recognition or of grant of the Primary Schools in the State invariably follows the serving of previous notice to the Managers concerned informing them of the serious steps taken on the neglect of the latter in fulfilling the conditions required?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Yes.

Recruitment of teachers by the Public Service Commissioner.

119. ***Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker** (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla cum Pattanamthitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of teachers recruited by the Public Service Commissioner in 1119 and 1120; and

(b) the total number among them, who have passed the Vernacular Higher Examination?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi:

	1119	*1120*
(a)	419	604
(b)	138	197

Postings of teachers.

120. ***Mr. K. S. Joseph** (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla cum Pattanamthitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rule or convention that, as for as possible, teachers in Government Schools should be given stations as near to their residence as possible;

(b) whether teachers are allowed to continue in one station for more than three consecutive years at a time;

(c) whether teachers are transferred more frequently than once in three years; and

(d) whether equal opportunities are given to teachers coming from the same locality or taluk to be near their home?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: (a) There is no rule; but it has been the policy of the Department to transfer teachers to their native places as for as possible, without detriment to departmental interests.

[Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi.]

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, according to the departmental necessity.

(d) Yes, in deserving cases.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: With reference to part (d) of the answer, may I know what the honourable member means by "in deserving cases"? Will the honourable member please explain?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: By qualification, by previous experience and teaching capacity.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, the question that I refer to is whether......

President: Are you asking with reference to question 120?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Yes, Sir. I have asked whether equal opportunities are given to teachers coming from the same locality or taluk to be near their home and the answer is "yes, in deserving cases". Will the honourable member please explain?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Yes, Sir, they are posted invariably in or near their native places; when they are promoted they may have to be transferred. Even there I have made some distinctions. Between two persons, a lady and a gentleman, the lady will be given preference in the matter of transfer because she will be finding it more difficult to live far away from her home. That is what I mean by saying in deserving cases.

Divisional Inspectors and Headmasters.

121. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table, a statement by caste of:

(a) Divisional Inspectors of Schools; and

(b) Headmasters of Government High Schools?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: (a) & (b). The *statement is laid on the table.

Selection of examiners for various public examinations.

122. ***Mr. K. S. Joseph**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any standing rule or practice in selecting Chief Examiners and Assistant Examiners to the various public examinations held by the Education Department; and

(b) what method, if any, is adopted to ensure fair distribution of examinership among teachers in the State.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: (a) Yes.

(b) Ordinarily an examiner once appointed is allowed to continue for two years. Every effort is made to give chances to all

*Vide Appendix I.

the teachers in the Departmental and Private Schools, as far as possible.

Maintenance grants to aided English High Schools.

123. ***Mr. A. Gabriel Nadar** (*Kalkulam and Vilavancode cum Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of aided English High Schools in the State to which maintenance grants were given in the years 1114 to 1120 and the amounts paid;

(*b*) the basis of calculation for the grants;

(*c*) whether the increased salaries paid to teachers after 1114 are taken into consideration for the above calculation; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the negative, whether the basis of calculation is being considered to include the increases in the salaries?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi:

(*a*)

Year.	*No. of aided E. H. Schools.*	*Amount of maintenance grant paid.* Rs.
1114	19	16,220
1115	18	11,975
1116	18	11,415
1117	19	9,598
1118	21	9,700
1119	24	8,945
1120	21	10,315

(*b*) The member is referred to 'Rule 147 B. English Schools' of the Education Code.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (*c*) above.

Pamphlet regarding "The Wavel's plan and the Native States".

124. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the publication of a pamphlet under the auspices of the Communist party and with the title "The Wavel's plan and the Native States" has been brought to their notice;

(*b*) whether any investigation has been made as to the where abouts of one Mr. Oonni Raja M. A., the professed author of that pamphlet; and

(*c*) whether they have made any enquiry as to the particular motive of this Mr. Raja in his deliberate intention of going over to Trivandrum and in publishing the pamphlet from the Capital itself?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar (*Inspector-General of Police*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. He does not seem to have come here with the deliberate intention of publishing the pamphlet.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : മി. ഉണ്ണിരാജാ എവിടത്തെ സ്വദേശിയാണെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar : Malabar.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : വിദേശികളായ രാഷ്ട്രീയ പ്രവൎത്തകന്മാർ ഇവിടെ താവളമുറപ്പിച്ചു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തമതാല്പൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കു് വിരുദ്ധമായ പ്രചാരണം നടത്തുന്നതിനെ തടയുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടി നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: In cases of important persons who can create serious trouble Government have taken action.

Communication of official matters to the leader of the State Congress.

125. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state: (*a*) whether it has come to their notice that some officers are communicating information to the leader of the State Congress Party regarding official matters?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar : No.

State Congress meeting at Kottayam.

126. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the report of 'Poura Prabha' dated 21st July 1945, on the State Congress meeting conducted at Kottayam; and

(*b*) whether formal sanction has been issued by any competent authority to conduct the meeting in the premises of the Anchal Office?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar : (*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

Speech of Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, President, State Congress.

127. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the full text of the speech of Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, President of the Travancore State Congress, when he hoisted the flag in the recent annual meeting of the Cochin Praja Mandalam ; and

(*b*) whether a particular portion in the speech containing a calumnious criticism on the present policy of the Travancore Government has been brought to their attention?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Sir, a point of order, with reference to part (*b*) of that question. It is asked that a portion containing a calumnious criticism......

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai : On a point of order. That does not arise from a question.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Sir, let me finish.

President : I do not see the point.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : The member seems to assume an insinuation.

President : Is the member going to question the other honourable member? What is he going to do?

Mr. K. S. Joseph : I am putting to the Chair whether that portion of the question is in order in view of the fact that it contains an insinuation?

President : That the statement that the speech contains "calumnious criticism" is an insinuation, you mean to say? It is not unparliamentary, but it is an insinuation.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Therefore I put it to the Chair whether that question is in order?

President : It may have been ruled out originally, but it is now taken to be in order.

Police Department.

128. ***Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker** . Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of first grade Inspectors in service in the Police Department:

(*b*) the number of Inspectors made permanent in the second grade:

(*c*) the number of Head Constables acting as Inspectors; and

(*d*) the starting pay and the scale under each of these grades?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar :

(*a*) 5.

(*b*) 5.

(*c*) 46.

[Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar,]

(d) First Grade Rs. 175-10-225.
Second Grade Rs. 100-10-150.
Third Grade Rs. 70- 5-100.

Police Inspectors.

129. ***Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the present pay of Police Inspectors now employed within the Municipal limits of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Nagercoil;

(b) whether there is any special allowance apart from pay to any of these Inspectors?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar:

(a) TRIVANDRUM.

	Messrs.	Pay Rs.	
1	C. K. Oomen	100	
2	S. Padmanabha Ayangar	85	
3	M. N. Bhaskara Panicker	80	
4	K. Parameswaran Pillai	100	
5	P. L Cleetus	100	
6	P. A. Mahommed	100	
7	K. T. Varkey	100	
8	N. S. Sankaranarayana Iyer	155	
9	R. Venkitarama Aiyar	85	
10	K. Govindan Unnithan	100	
11	P. R. Subramonia Aiyar	75	
12	K. S. Arunachalam Pillai	75	
13	P. Chakrapani Puduval	85	
14	K. J. Zacharia	40	
15	V. Ramakrishna Aiyar	51	
16	P. Padmanabha Aiyar	51	
17	Janardhanan Pillai	70	
18	M. A. Rashid	70	
19	P. C. Chandy	100	
20	K. Narayana Pillai	51	
21	S. Sambasiva Aiyar	70	
22	L. Sankaran Nair	100	Traffic Inspector.
23	S. Bhagavatheeswara Aiyar	100	do.
24	Rama Varma Raja	70	do.

QUILON.

		Pay Rs.
	Messrs.	
1	C. P. Gopala Pillai	75
2	V. Mariarputham	100
3	Thankaswami Nadar	100
4	Velayudhan Nadar	70
5	T. G. Narayana Pillai	70
6	P. C. Abraham	42
	ALLEPPEY.	
1	V. Narayana Pillai	75
2	K. N. Chacko	155
	KOTTAYAM.	
1	G. Palpu Pillai	70
2	O. M. Kadir	70
3	T. Paul	100
4	H. Lopez	100 Traffic Inspector.
	NAGERCOIL.	
1	V. Ramakrishna Aiyar	75
2	K. Ganapathy Aiyar	100
3	T. Palpu Pillai	51

(Pay mentioned herein is inclusive of acting allowance in some cases.)

(*b*) No special allowance apart from the usual P. T. A., Duty Allowance, and War Allowance.

Promotion of Constables.

130. ***Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai** (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Police Constables were promoted as Head Constables during the last two years on grounds of meritorious service; and

(*b*) if so, the number of Constables so promoted, their names and the nature of the meritorious service rendered?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view to answer to part (a).

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: With reference to part (e), may I know whether there are cases of dismissal having been set aside on appeal?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: Yes.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know the number?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: I cannot give the number now ?

Police Department.

131. ***Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the number of Police Constables dismissed from service during the last two years;

(*b*) the number of Head Constables dismissed from service during the last two years;

(*c*) the number of Police Inspectors punished during the last two years and their names;

(*d*) the number of appeals preferred against dismissal under (*a*) and (*b*) before the Inspector General of Police during the last two years;

(*e*) the number of appeals disposed of by the Inspector-General of Police under (*a*) and (*b*) during the last two years;

(*f*) whether there are appeals pending at present before the Inspector-General of Police of more than six months' duration; and

(*g*) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in the disposal of such appeals?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: (*a*) 59.

(*b*) 1.

(*c*) 31. It is not in the public interest to publish the names of the Inspectors punished.

(*d*) 66.

(*e*) 57.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (*f*).

Motor Boat accident.

132. ***Mr. N. Narayana Kurup** (*Karunagapalli, Karthikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Sherthallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a *vallom* with sugar bags was sunk by a motor boat accident in Dhanu 1120 near the Maruthurkulangara Jetty on the boat line from Quilon to Alleppey; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Police has charged a case on that accident?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: (*a*) and (*b*) Yes.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know whether it is a cognisable case under any provisions of the Penal Law?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: Under section 428.

Transport facilities to Sabarimala.

133. *** Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they are aware that many pilgrims to Sabarimala are put to very great difficulties for want of proper transport facilities to the temple.

(b) whether they intend to arrange for special buses being run at the time of Makaravilakku ; and

(c) whether special permits are being issued to bus owners who take pilgrims to Sabarimala, and if not, why ?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but with restrictions in view of the scarcity of petrol, tyres spare parts etc.

(c) Special permits are being issued to bus owners with restrictions referred to in (b).

Police charges filed under Sections 103 and 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

134. ***Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker:** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Police charges filed under Sections 103 and 143, Criminal Procedure Code in 1120, in each Division in the State ;

(b) whether there is any recent departmental circular about taking action under those sections ; and

(c) whether any new policy has been communicated about the registering and investigation of crimes by the Police ?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar:

	Trivandrum	Quilon	Kottayam
(a) Section 103	15	14	17
Section 143	42	39	25

(b) No.

(c) No.

Jurisdiction of the Karunagapalli Magistrate.

135. ***Mr. M. K. Velu Pillai** (*Quilon cum Kunnathur*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which Poruvazhi pakuthy in the Kunnathur taluk was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Karunagapalli Magistrate ;

(b) whether such transfer was effected on any representation from the locality ; and

(c) whether they are aware of the difficulties of the people of the place due to such transfer ?

Mr. B. Paramu (*Secretary to Government*):

(a) 1-8-1116.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Separation of Revenue from Judiciary.

136. ✻ **Mr. Paul A. Thaliath**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether Tahsildars are still functioning as Magistrates?

Mr. B. Paramu: Yes, in some taluks.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Does the honourable member think it advisable to separate these two functions, that of the Tahsildar and the Magistrate?

Mr. B. Paramu: In certain taluks the Tahsildars are excercising magisterial functions also. In those places the magisterial work cannot be separated from the Revenue work.

Assistant Peishkars.

137. ✻ **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend stopping the office of Assistant Peishkars in the State?

Mr. B. Paramu: No.

Profit of the Punalur Paper Mills.

138. ✻ **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what was the profit of the Punalur Paper Mills from the year 1116 up to 1120; and

(*b*) whether the Mills pay super-tax to Government?

Mr. A. Gunamony (*Income-tax Commissioner*): (*a*) The information is available in the balance sheets published by them.

(*b*) Yes.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ൧൧൧൬-ാം ൧൧൨൦-ാം ആണ്ടുകളിലെ ബാലൻസ്ഷീററു പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: All that is meant is that we are precluded from furnishing the information under section 41 of the Income Tax Act. But if the honourable member is particular, he can obtain the information from the balance sheet of the company.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: മില്ലിനു ലഭിക്കുന്ന ലാഭത്തിന്റെ ഓഹരി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ആണ്ടുതോറും കിട്ടിവരുന്നില്ലേ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: Yes Sir, Income-Tax is regularly being levied.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ലാഭത്തെ പരിഗണിച്ച് യുദ്ധകാലപരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ന്യായമായ വിലക്കു പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു കടലാസു വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

President: That does not arise.

Income tax and super tax.

139. ***Mr. M. K. Velu Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether instances of evasion of payment of income tax and super tax were brought to their notice in 1120;

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, the number of instances in which such evasions took place together with the amount involved; and

(*c*) the period during which such evasion took place?

Mr. A. Gunamony: (*a*) No;

(*b*) and (*c*) Do not arise in view of the answer to (*a*) above.

Agricultural Income Tax.

140. ***Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount of agricultural income tax collected for the year 1119;

(*b*) the total amount of agricultural income tax assessed for the year 1119;

(*c*) the number of assessees under this tax in the State;

(*d*) the amount of agricultural income tax assessed in each of the Revenue Divisions for the year 1119; and

(*e*) the number of appeals filed against the assessment of the agricultural income tax of the year 1119 before the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax?

Mr. A. Gunamony: (*a*) Rs. 16,46,693.

(*b*) Rs. 17,98,261

(*c*) 463 assessees.

(*d*) The information is not available as the Collectorates have been formed on a basis different from that of the Revenue Divisions in the State.

(*e*) 116.

Agricultural Income Tax.

141. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the payment of agricultural income tax instead of the present land tax will come into force;

(*b*) the lowest net income on which tax will be levied;

(*c*) who will be the authority to assess the tax; and

(*d*) whether the present revenue authorities will have any hand in assessing the income?

Mr. A. Gunamony: (*a*) to (*d*) No specific decisions have been arrived at. The new scheme will come into force as early as practicable.

Agricultural income.

142. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of persons whose agricultural income per annum may amount to between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000?

Mr. A. Gunamony: Statistics in this behalf have not yet been collected.

Appointments of Munsiffs.

143. ***Mr. K. Shahul Hameed** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the communal rotation followed in the matter of appointment of Munsiffs from the Bar;

(*b*) under what group do the Muslims fall in it;

(*c*) what is the rank fixed for them in that group; and

(*d*) whether any Munsiffs have been appointed from amongst them after the rotation was put into force?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: (*a*) 1. Nair.

2. Miscellaneous (including Muhammedans, Brahmins etc.)

3. Christians (including Catholics and non-Catholics)

4. Ezhava.

(*b*) Under 2 Miscellaneous.

(*c*) No fixed rank.

(*d*) Yes.

Mr. K. Sahul Hameed: With reference to part (b), may I know the name of the Munsiff who was appointed?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Mr. Abdul Rahiman Sahib.

Mr. Sahul Hameed: May I know the date on which communel rotation was put into effect?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: The information is not available now.

Revenue Copyists.

144. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the total number of Revenue copyists now in service, their average income per month, the manner in which the income from the copying section is now distributed, who all share in the income and in what proportion;

(*b*) is any comparing fee allowed to the Examiner for his comparing work in Civil Courts;

(*c*) in what proportion are the fees realised for giving copies of survey plans distributed and between whom;

(*d*) is any part of such fees realised in Civil Courts for giving copies of sketches, plans &c., divided or given to the Examiner ;

(*e*) is it a fact that Revenue copyists are doing pieceworks in that department and whether they are separately paid for such work or are they doing it gratis ;

(*f*) are Revenue copyists full-time servants like all other Government servants ;

(*g*) are Revenue copyists given any dearness allowance ;

(*h*) whether they have fixed any minimum-qualification for appointing such copyists ; and

(*i*) are such appointments made or advised by the Public Service Commissioner?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker (*Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) 1. Total number of Revenue copyists 107.

2. Average income per month Rs. 8-2-10.

3. The income is being distributed among the Revenue copyists and comparing clerks at the rate of Chs. 2 for every copying paper copied by the copyists and ¼ ch. for every copying paper compared by clerks.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Distributed among the copyists and comparing clerks in the proportion of 3 : 1.

(*d*) to (*i*) No.

Appendix.

Vide Answer to Question No. 121.

(*a*) Statement by caste of Division Inspectors of Schools.

HINDUS.			
	Brahmins.	...	3
CHRISTIAN.			
	Jacobite Syrian	...	1
	Total	...	4

(*b*) Statement by caste of Headmasters of Government High Schools.

HINDUS.			
	Brahmins	...	15
	Nairs	...	5
	Other Sp. Hindu	...	1
	Total	...	21
MUSLIM.		...	1
CHRISTIANS.			
	Syrian Catholic	...	1
	Jacobite Syrian	...	1
	Marthomite	...	3
	Anglican	...	2
	S. I. U. Church	...	2
	Total	...	9
	Grand Total	...	31

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Provision of work for the fighting Forces after their return.

1. ***Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai** (*Municipal Councils*): In view of the impending declaration of peace, will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements they propose to make to provide work for persons who joined the fighting Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force), technical personnel (motor fitters, repairres, blacksmiths &c.), labour personnel, doctors and engineers on their return to Travancore?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker (*Secretary to Government*): The question is engaging the urgent attention of Government.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether it would be possible to indicate the main lines on which the Government propose to provide?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

President: Order, order Very soon, I propose to deal with the question in detail and with the return of the men the question must be dealt with immediately, because Peace has been declared today. I have received applications even from men who went out without leave and they are now asking that they may be given a lien on their old appointments. But the whole question is being considered as an All-India matter. There may be special circumstances in each Province or State for which special provisions have to be made. For instance, in all the applications that have come to the Government, the suggestion is that twenty or fifty or five hundred acres should be assigned to particular persons for their war services. The uniform answer of the Government is that no land will be given, except on Kuthagapattom. Even that is not possible in many cases. It is necessary that every such problem should be considered in dealing with this question and I expect to issue a communique in the course of a week.

Order, order. Honourable members will re-joice to learn that the Prime Minister of Great Britain has spoken on the conclusion of the war and the inauguration of peace. He has sent out a broadcast address which reached India this morning, and His Excellency the Viceroy is broadcasting this evening at 3·30. In England, on account of the circumstance that the broadcast was made yesterday, today and tomorrow, have been declared holidays. In India, I have intimation that tomorrow and the day after will be declared as holidays throughout the States and the Provinces. But before I deal with some matters arising from that announcement, I trust honourable members will agree with me when I from the Chair, move a resolution on this occasion:

"The President and members of the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council by a unanimous resolution have sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

> "This meeting of the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council begs to place on record its sense of profound satisfaction and unmitigated relief consequent on the surrender of Japan and the restoration of peace throughout the world. They also desire to convey their congratulations to Your Excellency and, through you, to His Majesty the King Emperor, on the triumphant conclusion of an arduous struggle. In the no less arduous tasks of peace that lie ahead of the world, Your Excellency and His Majesty can rely on the fullest co-operation of Travancore."

I would suggest that this resolution may be moved from the Chair. If any honourable member wishes to make any observation, he can do so.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

[President.]

This resolution will be telegraphed now.

Order, order. In view of this impending declaration of holiday, on account of the circumstances which could not have been foreseen but which makes it unavoidable in view to uniformity and for reasons which will appeal to every member of this honourable House, it has become necessary especially when tomorrow is the last day of the year, to conclude discussion on grants today. I am, therefore, going to suggest to honourable members that it will be open to any honourable member to suggest any particular demand or demands on which the House, wishes to concentrate attention. On that basis, I shall give the honourable members some time to think over the matter and on that basis the debate will go on and the final vote will be taken this evening. Saturday, of course, will be devoted to the discussion of the Education Reorganisation Committee's Report and Monday to the non-official business as has originally been contemplated.

There are one or two matters which I wish to mention. In continuation of what I said regarding the receipt of yarn for the Onam, I am glad to say that I have finally received a communication that 500 extra bales will be obtained for the Onam period. I have just got a telegram to that effect and I am expecting the consignments in the course of the day.

The other matter is with regard to intimation that was received—worded rather urgently— as to the scarcity of anti-malarial drugs in the Pattanamthitta region. The Surgeon-General went to that place and has since returned. The result of his inspection is that there is no scarcity of anti-malarial drugs in the hospital. It came to light that there was propaganda going on to the effect that in Government hospitals there was no stock of these drugs left. I am only mentioning this for the purpose of showing that it is a pity that persons should be going about spreading such rumours. I am glad to say, however, that according to the Surgeon-General's report, there is no scarcity of drugs, and that the rumour spread by some persons is unfounded.

As there are only 20 minutes more for the discussion on General Administration grant, if any honourable member would like any change in the order of business so that they may concentrate on special items, they may kindly move for such a change now.

Mr. A. N. Sathyanesan: സർ, അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഏതാനും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുണ്ട്. അവ ഇന്നു ഇവിടെ ഡിസ്കഷനു വച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

President: The Assembly went on till the Co-operative Department. I am afraid that we will have to keep out many departments.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I should like to know whether the holidays can be extended to 2nd Chingom. We are entitled to get two working days as holidays. One is already a holiday and we are getting another holiday superimposed on it. (*Laughter*) What is the spirit underlying this holiday?

President: I quite realise that. In fact, a friend of mine phoned this morning to tell me that the proposal to declare Thursday and Friday as holidays has cheated Travancore of one holiday. That was the language which he used. But on the other hand honourable members will realise that we are very much pressed on both sides. Assuming, for instance, Saturday is also a holiday, you cannot have the discussion on the education report on that day and you must have it only on Monday. Then the Onam festival starts.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Why not we adjourn the whole thing after Onam?

President: Has this House then to meet on the 8th Sept-ember? (*Laughter*) It would be well if the honourable members can make some specific suggestions. The question is whether we should have a holiday on Saturday.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Can the official members also vote?

President: They are supposed to work all the time Whatever the facts are, the theory is like that. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: My suggestion is that the whole thing may be adjourned after Onam.

Srimaty P. Thankamma (*Nominated*): സർ, ശനിയാഴ്ച ഒഴിവുദിവസമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയതു് ഈ കൗൺസിലിനു മാത്രമാണോ, അതല്ലാ സംസ്ഥാനമൊട്ടുക്കമാണോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

President: I cannot possibly say now. Obviously this is a prerogative of the Sovereign. I must consult His Highness on the matter. If this Council is so anxious to have a holiday on Saturday, it means that I shall have probably to advise His High-ness to declare Saturday also as a holiday.

Srimaty P. Thankamma: ശനിയാഴ്ച ഒഴിവുദിവസമാക്കിയാൽ വേറൊരു വിഷമമുണ്ടു്. അന്നു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ദിവസമായതുകൊണ്ടു് പലർക്കും പല ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും ഉണ്ടാകാനിടയുണ്ടു്.

President: The question is whether the State is going to have a holiday on Saturday. It will be decided with advertence to such considerations as those which fell from the lady member. I fully realise the significance of it because School masters and Government officials may like to have their salary a day or two before Onam. It might be convenient if they get their salary on Saturday. On the whole I think it will be convenient if this House alone gets a holiday on Saturday.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: If it is a holiday for the whole State we shall have no objection.

President: If this House decides like that, you will have holiday on Saturday. Unless somebody moves, we cannot proceed.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: I beg to move that Demand No. VII—Administration of Justice, XVII—Education—Government grant to the Travancore University, XVIII Education—excluding grant to the Travancore University, IX—Police and XXIV—Medical may be taken up.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup; സെക്രട്ടേറിയെററ് പരിഷ്ക്കരിച്ചു ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി.

President: Order, order. Honourable members will kindly confine their remarks to five minutes, because the answers by the various Secretaries will take some time and there are only twenty minutes more for the Demand.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Unless I get ten minutes, I will not be able to speak all that I want to say.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Some other members also want to speak.

President: There are only twenty minutes more.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: If I am allowed ten minutes I might make some observations.

President: Order, order. There are only twenty minutes more for the grant. If the honourable members take more time, there may not be sufficient time for the Secretaries to reply to them. I can however, curtail, the time of the Secretaries to ten minutes each. I can give five minutes to each speaker.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിൻെറ പരിഷ്കാരത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും, അതിൽ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി ഉദ്യോഗം നിറുത്തിയതു സംബന്ധിച്ചും, അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പുറകേ നടന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം ഇന്ദ്രനാണ്, ചന്ദ്രനാണ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു നടന്ന ആളു

കൾപോലും ഉദ്യോഗം നിൎത്തലാക്കിയതു് വളരെ ഭംഗിയായി എന്നും ഇതിനേക്കാൾ വലിയ ഒരു മഹോപകാരം വേറെ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഇല്ലെന്നും പറയുന്നതു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ, അതിനെപ്പററി രണ്ടു വാക്കു് ഞാനും പറയാമെന്നു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിസ്ഥാനം നിറുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിൽ ഒരു താഴ്വഴിഭാഗം നടത്തിയിരിക്കുകയാണു്. പഴയ നായർ കുഡുംബം ഒരു തറവാടായി അനാവധി കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം കാരണവർ ശരിയായി ഭരിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് പുറംതള്ളിയശേഷം താവഴിഭാഗം നടത്തി പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ചെറുകുടുംബങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതായി നാം കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ. അതുപോലെ സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിൽ ഒരു താഴ്‌വഴിഭാഗം നടത്തിക്കളയാമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതുപോലെതോന്നുന്നു.

സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിലെ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി ഉദ്യോഗം നിറുത്തലാക്കിയതു നന്നായി എന്നഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനു മുമ്പിരുന്ന ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി ചിലക്കു് സമുദായശത്രുവാണെന്നും, ചിലക്കു കയ്യൻ പടവലമാണെന്നും മററും ആരോപണം ചെയ്യാൻ ഇവിടെ ചിലർ മുതിന്നതായി കണ്ടു. അദ്ദേഹം ആ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇരുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പിറകെ അവസരസേവകരമായി നടന്നു ഇന്ദ്രനാണു് ചന്ദ്രനാണു് എന്നും മററും പറഞ്ഞു നടന്ന രസികന്മാരാണു് ഇന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ മുഖത്തു് ചെളി വാരി എറിയുന്നതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ അഭാവത്തിലാണീവിധം അഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതെന്നും സ്മരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

President I thought you started the other day with the same 'Chandra' and 'Indra' (*Laughter*)

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: സർ, ആ ഒരൊററ വാചകമേ ഇന്നലെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുള്ളു. ഇന്നുദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജിയേയും അദ്ദേഹം നിയമിച്ച പല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയും ഇക്കൂട്ടർ സ്തുതിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നും പിരിഞ്ഞുപോകുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നത്തെ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിക്കു കൊടുത്ത സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ തന്നെ ഇന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജിക്കും ഇവിടെയിരിക്കുന്ന മററുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കും ഇക്കൂട്ടർ കൊടുക്കുമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു മുന്നറിയിപ്പാണു എനിക്കു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ തരുവാനുള്ളതു്.

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

ഇവിടത്തെ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിപദം നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിവിടെ ദിവാൻജിയായിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംകാലം കുഴപ്പമൊന്നും വരികയില്ലായിരിയ്ക്കാം. ഒരു തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരനെക്കാൾ രാജഭക്തനായി പ്രജകളുടെ സുഖ സൗകര്യാദികളിൽ ബദ്ധശ്രദ്ധനായി നിപുണതയോടും, കാര്യക്ഷമതയോടും കൂടി അങ്ങയെപ്പോലെ രാജ്യഭരണം നടത്തുന്ന ദിവാൻജിമാരുള്ളിടത്തോളം കാലം ഇതിൽ അപാകതയൊന്നുമില്ല. ജയന്തൻ ശങ്കരൻനമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാടിനെപ്പോലുള്ള ദിവാൻജിമാരുണ്ടായാൽ, നാട്ടുകാരനായ ഒരു ചീഫ്സിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ആവശ്യം അത്യാവശ്യം തന്നെയാണ്. സർ, ഇവിടത്തെ ദിവാൻജിമാർ പതിവായി വിദേശിയരും ചീഫ്സിക്രട്ടറിമാർ നാട്ടുകാരുമായിരുന്നു. രണ്ടുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കും രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് നാടുവാഴിയുടെ സന്നിധിയിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനും അവസരമുണ്ട്. സവാധികാരവും രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങൾ നാടുവാഴുന്ന തിരുമേനിയുടെ സമീപം റിപ്പോർട്ടിനുള്ള ചുമതലയും ദിവാൻജിക്കെയുള്ളെങ്കിൽ, ചേർത്തല തീറെഴുതിയ ജയന്തൻശങ്കരൻ നമ്പൂതിരിയെപ്പോലുള്ള ദിവാൻജിമാർ വന്നുചേരുമ്പോൾ തിരുമനസ്സുണർത്തിക്കുവൻ അവകാശമുള്ള നാട്ടുകാരനായ ഒരു ചീഫ്സിക്രട്ടറിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ സകലതും പരുങ്ങലിലാകുമെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നത്. നാടുവാഴികൾ അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങൾ അറിയുന്നതും, അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി മുഖേനയാണ്; ഇവിടത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയായി സർ, സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമി അയ്യർ ഇരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം പുതിയ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽ കുഴപ്പമില്ല. ആചന്ദ്രതാരം അതു സാദ്ധ്യവുമല്ല. അതിനാൽ അങ്ങയുടെ പിൽക്കാലത്ത് നാടുവാഴിക്കു റിപ്പോർട്ടു കൊടുക്കാൻ ഓരോ വിഭാഗത്തിലുമുള്ള സെക്രട്ടറിമാക്കുകൂടി അവകാശം നൽകുന്ന ഒരു പദ്ധതി അനുഷ്ഠിക്കണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിനീതമായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, ജനറൽ റേഷനിംഗിനെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കു രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാനുണ്ട്. സ്വന്തം കൃഷിയുള്ള ഒരാളിനു റേഷന്റെ രണ്ടിരട്ടി നെല്ലു കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ട്. ഇന്നു റേഷന്റെ അരിത്തൂക്കം കൂട്ടിയിട്ടും നിയമാനുസരണം കർഷകനു അതിന്റെ ഇരട്ടിയായ ൨ ൨ൽ ഇടങ്ങഴി അരിക്കു സമമായ ൪ ൫ ഇടങ്ങഴി നെല്ലു ഇന്നും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പല തവണ നിവേദനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടും ഫലമില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഇക്കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഗൗനിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

മുൻസിപ്പാലിററി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന നികുതി കൊടുക്കാൻ ജനങ്ങൾ എപ്പോഴും തയ്യാറാണു്. എന്നാൽ അവക്കു ആനുകൂല്യം ലഭിക്കാത്ത കാര്യങ്ങളിലും കരം വസൂലാക്കുന്ന ദയനീയ സ്ഥിതി പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴ മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ വീടുകളിലേയ്ക്കു വെള്ളം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലമായി, വീട്ടുകരത്തിനു തുല്യമായ വാട്ടർടാക്സ് ഇന്നും കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു. വെള്ളം കൊടുക്കാതെ കരം ഈടാക്കാനനുവദിച്ചതു സങ്കടകരമാകയാൽ ഉടനടി വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തു ജനങ്ങളെ സങ്കടനിവൃത്തി വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണു്.

സർ, ഇവിടുത്തെ ഭരണകൂടം നയിക്കുന്നതു സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിലാണു്. സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിലെ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർക്കു ഇന്നത്തെ സ്കെയിൽ സിസ്റ്റം അനുസരിച്ചു വളരെ സങ്കടം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവിടെ ൧൫൦ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള പലതരം സ്കെയിൽ തന്നെ പലക്കും ദോഷമുണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു്. സിക്രട്ടറിയേററു നിയമനത്തിലും, ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളകാര്യത്തിലും പ്രത്യേകവും വ്യക്തവുമായ ചില പരിഗണനം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുണ്ടെന്നു് ദിവാൻജിയവർകൾതന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഏതായാലും മററു ജോലികളിലെ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും വ്യത്യസ്ഥമായ ഒരു ശമ്പളം അവക്കു് അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ൩൦ മുതൽ ൭൫ വരെയും, ൭൫ മുതൽ ൧൫൦ വരെയും ഉള്ള ഒരു ടൈംസ്കേയിൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിലെ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർക്കു് വേണ്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ കൊള്ളാം. അതുപോലെ ൩൦ രൂപയിൽ താഴെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കും, ശിപായിമാക്കും പള്ളിക്കൂടം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശമ്പളം നിത്യജീവിതത്തിനുപോലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ അവക്കും ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

അടുത്തതായി നിയമസഭയെപ്പററിയാണു് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ രണ്ടു സഭകളുടെ ആവശ്യംതന്നെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. വെറുതെ സമയം കളയാൻ ഉപകരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ കാര്യമായ യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഇതുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നില്ല. ലോവർ ഹൌസിൽ പറയുന്നതുതന്നെ ഇവിടെ ഞങ്ങളും പറയുന്നു. കൂടുതൽ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും, അധികാരവും ഉള്ള ഒരു ഒററ സഭ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു് കൂടുതൽ സമയം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം അതുകൊണ്ടു് കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ പല നിശ്ച

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

യങ്ങളും പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ പലതും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. പ്രൈവററുസ്കൂൾ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാൎക്കു വ്യ ർ രൂപാ ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നിട്ട് ഇതുവരെ അതു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. നെല്ലുവില ഒരു പറയ്ക്കു രണ്ടു രൂപയാക്കണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ പാസ്സാക്കിയതും ഗവൺമെൻറ് സ്വീകരിച്ചില്ല. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ൫൫ വയസ്സായവൎക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി നീട്ടി കൊടുക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള ഒരു നിശ്ചയവും ഞങ്ങൾ പാസ്സാക്കി. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ സഭയോടാലോചിക്കാതെ ൫൫ വയസ്സുവരെ ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. സർ, ഇവിടെ പാസ്സാക്കുന്ന നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ട ചുമതലയുള്ള ഗവൺമെൻറ് അക്കാൎയ്യം പ്രത്യേകം ഗൌനിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം സഭാതീരുമാനങ്ങൾ വകവയ്ക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള ജനസംസാരത്തിനു ശക്തി കൂട്ടുന്നതാണ്.

തുണി വിതരണം ഏററവും അതൃപ്തികരമായ നിലയിലാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്നതു്. കുറെക്കൂടി നിഷ്കർഷയോടുകൂടി തുണി വിതരണം നടത്തുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. പകുതി ഒന്നിനു കുറഞ്ഞതു പത്തുപേൎക്കെങ്കിലും തുണി വിൽക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സി. ലൈസൻസു കൊടുക്കണം. ൧൧൨൦ ചിങ്ങത്തിൽ ലൈസൻസു പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയും, അതിലേക്കുള്ള പണവും പലരിൽ നിന്നും ഗവൺമെൻറ് വാങ്ങി വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ പലൎക്കും ലൈസൻസു കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. ഒന്നുകിൽ അവൎക്കു പണം തിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ലൈസൻസു പുതുക്കി കൊടുക്കണം. ദിവാൻജിതന്നെ ഇക്കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ നേരിട്ടിടപെട്ടു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരം പലൎക്കും ഉപകാരമില്ലാതെ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ൧൧൦൭-ാമാണ്ടുണ്ടായ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽ പേഴ്സനൽ സ്കെയിൽ വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നവൎക്ക് ഈ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിലും ഗുണമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. അവൎക്ക് ഇതിൽ നിന്നു യാതൊരു ഗുണവുമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല; അവരുടെ കൂട്ടുകാരായി പേഴ്സനൽ സ്കെയിലിൽ ഇരുന്നവരും എന്നാൽ അന്നു ആ സ്കെയിൽ മാറിക്കിട്ടിയവരും ആയവർ ഇപ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ

ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇക്കാര്യത്തെപ്പററിയും ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളിലെ മലയാളം പണ്ഡിതന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. തൊമ്മൻ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽ ഈ പണ്ഡിതന്മാൎക്ക് ൨൫ മുതൽ ൪൫ വരെ ശമ്പളമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അന്നു ൪൫ രൂപ കിട്ടിയിരുന്നവൎക്ക് ഈ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിലും ൪൫ രൂപായേ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളു. അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പരിഷ്കാരം വന്നപ്പോൾ ൧൧ൻ മേടത്തിൽ ൪൦ രൂപാ കിട്ടേണ്ടവൎക്ക് പരിഷ്കാരം നിമിത്തം ൩൫ രൂപയേ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളു. അതും പരിഹരിക്കണം. ശമ്പളക്കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ചില പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ടൌണിലുള്ള ശിപായിമാൎക്ക് ഒരു രീതി, ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ശിപായിമാൎക്ക് മറെറാരു രീതി ഇങ്ങനെയാണ് ശമ്പളക്രമം. ഈ നിലയിൽ ഇവരെ പരസ്പരം മാററുന്നതെങ്ങനെ? ആലുവായിലെ ശിപായിമാരോടു ഒരു പ്രത്യേക പക്ഷപാതം. ആലപ്പുഴയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ചെലവ് ആലുവായിലുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ അസമത്വവും നീക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരം കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ ദിവാൻജി അവർകളെ അതിൻെറ നാനാ മുഖങ്ങളെയും പററി അറിയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം ൧൫൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ കീഴോട്ടു ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പലപ്പോഴും നിരാശരും, നിരുന്മേഷവാന്മാരുമായിത്തീരുന്നു. ഇവരുടെ സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കി ജോലിക്കു പ്രാപ്തിയും, ഉത്സാഹവും നൽകുന്നതിലേക്ക് വേണ്ട പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഇന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ കാലത്ത് സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ ഒരിക്കലും സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. താഴ്ന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരക്കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ നേരിട്ടിടപെടണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, സൎക്കാരിലേയ്ക്കു ഈടാക്കേണ്ട നികുതികളും ഭോഗങ്ങളും പിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന ഔത്സുക്യവും ധൃതിയും, ജനങ്ങളുടെ, നികുതിദായകരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിലും സങ്കടപരിഹാരത്തിലും സൎക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കാണിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും ശരിയായ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും സങ്കടങ്ങളും ദിവാൻജി അവർകളെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ പോലും പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും മുൻപറഞ്ഞ പല കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

കൊണ്ടും ജനങ്ങൾ സംസാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട്, ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചതുപോലെയുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിന് ദിവാൻജിയവർകളുടെ പ്രത്യേക ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് ആശ്വാസകരമായിരിക്കും. സമയക്കുറവിനാൽ പലതും പറയാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും തല്ക്കാലം എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകടനം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Paul A Thaliath : സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ അറിവുകൂടാതെ തന്നെ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരം വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരം കൊണ്ട് താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് കാര്യമായ യാതൊരു ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇന്ന് കൈക്കൂലി, മുതലായ അഴിമതികൾ ഇവരുടെയിടയിൽ നിലനില്ക്കുന്നതു് അവർക്ക് കിട്ടുന്ന ശമ്പളം അവരുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തിന് മതിയാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. എന്നാൽ വലിയ ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മറ്റൊരു വിശേഷതകൂടി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇന്നയിന്ന ശമ്പളം എന്ന് സിവിൽ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ തുകയെക്കാൾ വലിയ ശമ്പളം ചില ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ഇന്നുകൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റിസ്, ചീഫ് ഇൻജിനീയർ, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ ആഫ് പോലീസ്, പുതിയ ഡയറക്ടർ ആഫ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിസ് മുതലായ സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു വഹിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് സിവിൽ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ കാണുന്ന ശമ്പളത്തെക്കാൾ വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം ലഭിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവിക്കും ൭൦൦ രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല, ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളം ൫൦ രൂപ എന്നാക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയൊരു പരിഷ്കാരം വരുത്തിയാൽ മാത്രമെ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ കൈക്കൂലി മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും ശമനമുണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളു. ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്ന വസ്തുത എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യസ്നേഹിതനായ മി. ചാണ്ടി ഇവിടെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. സർ, അങ്ങയുടെ കാലത്തു തന്നെ ഈ അസമത്വങ്ങൾ നീങ്ങി സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിലും ജുഡീഷ്യൽ തുടങ്ങിയ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലും എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുത്തുകാണ്മാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ട്രഷറി ബെഞ്ചിൽ തന്നെ എല്ലാ സമുദായ അംഗങ്ങളും അവരവർക്ക് ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുസരിച്ച് ഇരിക്കുന്നതിന് അങ്ങയുടെ ഭരണകാലത്തുതന്നെ ഇടവരുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കട്ടെ.

ഏലം മാക്കറവ് ഇവിടെ തുടങ്ങുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണെല്ലോ. അതിലേയ്ക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എല്ലാ വിധ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുവാൻ തയ്യാറാണെന്നും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഏലം തോട്ടക്കാർക്ക് അതിൽ സന്തോഷമാണുള്ളത്. പക്ഷെ, ഇവിടെ ഒരു മാക്കറവ് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി, ഏലം ധാരാളമായി ശേഖരിച്ച് വയ്ക്കത്തക്കവിധം പ്രത്യേകം സ്റ്റോറുകളും തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് മാർക്കററിലേക്ക് അത് കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങളും ആദ്യമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിൻശേഷം മാത്രം മാക്കററ ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. ഇതുകൾ എല്ലാം ശരിപ്പെട്ടതിനു ശേഷം മാത്രമേ ഏലം കയററി അയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെ നിയമംകൊണ്ട് തടയാവൂ. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് വലിയ നഷ്ടത്തിന് ഇടവരും. ഈ സംഗതിയാണു പ്രധാനമായി എനിക്ക ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഉള്ളത്.

President: The only point is that when the crop is reaped so far as the Government are concerned, they are not anxious to put any further limitations on the trade than is absolutely justified. This question of storage was raised by me in 1937 when I visited Peermade and Munnar, and especially in the former place met a certain number of cardamom planters and also sent for some of the British Indian Cardamom planters. I gave them two years within which to establish a market in Travancore, but those two years have elapsed. They wanted one more year which has also elapsed. Four more years have since elapsed and we are now exactly where we were. Notwithstanding that, what the Government now want to do was outlined to the merchants in 1937. Therefore, I came to the conclusion that although it is a matter affecting them favourably—they will get more income out of it, and better status and prestige-they would not move in the matter. So Government have had to move in the matter and they propose to give all facilities by way of storage, godowns etc. If necessary, Government will commandeer houses so that the private business for storage might start on a proper footing this year.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: ഏലം വിററഴിക്കുവാനുള്ള മാർക്കററുകൾ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യംതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ മാർക്കററുകളിൽ വേണ്ട പ്രത്യേകതരം സ്റ്റോറുകളും തോട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നും മാർക്കററിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ടായാൽ മാത്രമേ എക്സ്പോർട്ടുനിയമത്താൽ തടയാവൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ആദ്യമേ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്.

President : The honourable member has two minutes more.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : ഏലക്കാട്ടിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അനുമതികൂടാതെ ചില ആളുകൾ പ്രവേശിക്കുകയും കൃഷി ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്തതായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് അറിയാമല്ലോ. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇനിമേൽ ആർക്കും ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയില്ലെന്ന് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നയം അതാണെങ്കിലും അനുമതികൂടാതെ ഏലക്കൃഷി നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കു ആ ഭൂമി ൯൯ കൊല്ലത്തെ കാലാവധി വച്ച് കുത്തകപ്പാട്ടത്തിനായിട്ടെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്, അതു ലേലം കൂടാതെ കൊടുക്കണം. ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ അവരുടെ സങ്കടത്തിനു വളരെ പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

സർ, ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ തുണിവിതരണത്തെപ്പററി ഒരു വാക്കു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ടെക്സ്റ്റൈൽ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ ചുമതല എന്താണെന്ന് എനിക്ക് നിശ്ചയമില്ല. ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലുമുള്ള എ. ബി. സി. എന്നീ ക്ലാസ്സുകൾ അനുസരിച്ച് ലൈസൻസ് വാങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള ഷാപ്പുകാർക്ക് അവരുടെ കോട്ടാ വിതരണം ചെയ്തു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെ ടെക്സ്റ്റൈൽ കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് യാതൊരു ചുമതലയും ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നത്. കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കായി നൽകപ്പെടുന്ന ഈ കോട്ട അവർ ശരിയായിട്ടാണോ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി അദ്ദേഹം അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതേയില്ല.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma : അതു താലൂക്ക് കമ്മിററിയുടെ ചുമതലയല്ലയോ?

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : താലൂക്കുകമ്മിററികൾ ഇതുവരെ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker : തിരുവല്ലാതാലൂക്കിൽ താലൂക്ക് കമ്മിററി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. എൻെറ താലൂക്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഇതുവരെ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

ഇവിടെനിന്നും തുണിവിതരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശംപോലും ഞങ്ങളുടെ തഹസീൽദാർ ഇതുവരെ കച്ചവടക്കാരെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നത്. ഏതായാലും താലൂക്കുകമ്മിററി രൂപീകരിച്ചാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ജനതാമദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ ശരിയായ നിലയിൽ തുണിവിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടക്കെട്ടുകൾ ഉടനെ

നടത്തേണ്ടതാണു. അടുത്ത ദിവസം പറവൂർ പട്ടണത്തിൽ കോട്ടാ വിതരണം ചെയ്തപ്പോൾ അവിടത്തെ സ്കൂൾ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു തുണി വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർ ചിററകൾ കൊടുത്തു. മുൻസിപ്പൽ പ്രസിഡണ്ടിനാണ് ടൌണിലെ വിതരണ അധികാരമെന്നും ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർക്ക് അധികാരമില്ലെന്നും കച്ചവടക്കാരനും വാദം തുടങ്ങി. ഇതുമൂലം കുട്ടികളും കച്ചവടക്കാരനുമായി ചില ബഹളങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായതായും മററും ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വന്നതിനുശേഷം അറിഞ്ഞു. ഇത്തരം ബഹളങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു് അവിടത്തെ തഹസീൽദാരുടെ അജാഗ്രത കൊണ്ടാണെന്ന് എനിക്ക് തോന്നുന്നു. അവിടെ ഫുഡ് അഡ്വൈസറി കമ്മിററി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൻെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ അവിടത്തെ തഹസീൽദാർ ആണ്. ആറുമാസമായിട്ട് ഒരു യോഗമെങ്കിലും അവിടെ കൂടുകയുണ്ടായില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടു സഹകരിക്കുകയും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ വലിയ വൈമനസ്യമാണ്. കുറെക്കൂടി ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ തഹസീൽദാരോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

ഈ നിയമസഭയെപ്പററിയും എനിക്ക് ഒരു വാക്കു പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. നിയമസഭാമെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ ഓണററിയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അസംബ്ലി ചെയ്ത തീരുമാനത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. നിയമസഭയ്ക്കു കൂടുതൽ അധികാരങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ആക്ററ് പ്രകാരം നിയമസഭയുടെ വോട്ടിനു വിധേയമാകാത്ത പല ചെലവുകളും ഇവിടെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ ചെലവുകൾ വോട്ടിനു വിധേയമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു ഭരണ പരിഷ്കാരം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി കാണുവാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi: Sir, with regard to the demands moved in respect of these three items relating to the General Administration, the honourable members have covered a variety of topics; and it would be impossible for any one, or all the three, of us to answer all the points raised, within the limited time now available. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the comments and criticisms made about the portion of the demands which relates to the subjects dealt with by me, namely, the Establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat and the question of communal representation in the service with special reference to the Secretariat Establishment.

Much has been said here about the recent Secretariat reform or re-organisation. Unfortunately, there seems to be an impression abroad that it has had something to do with personalities. Let

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me say here and now, on behalf of Government, that it has had nothing whatever to do with personalities. It was merely a change of system necessitated by the pressure and complexities of modern administration in the difficult times brought about by the war situation.

The office of Chief Secretary has been for many years a sort of pivotal position in the scheme of administration here. Practically all the papers dealt with in the Secretariat were to be handled by the Chief Secretary at one stage or another. In fact, no paper could go up to the Head of the Administration without its passing through the Chief Secretary and, similarly, no paper on which the Dewan has passed orders could be sent down to the Secretariat excepting through the Chief Secretary. In other words, the position of Chief Secretary, in addition to having a multiplicity of responsibilities attached thereto, was also in the nature of a conduit pipe for the passage of papers up and down. This may have been quite all right when the nature, variety and volume of the correspondence to be dealt with from day to day by the Secretariat were only what they were many years ago.

This office, Sir, was constituted more than fifty or sixty years ago. The population of the State at that time could not have been more than about 10 or 15 lakhs, and the volume of correspondence must have been considerably small. Not so at the present juncture when we have a population of over 60 lakhs; and, therefore, the sort of bottle-neck arrangement for the passage of all papers up and down was found to be a great hindrance to the quick dispatch of work, besides being an enormous strain on a single individual, however eminent, efficient and hard-working. So, Sir, it had been realised, from some time back, that in order to ensure the quick dispatch of work, the existing system should be redically changed. The reorganization in question here is the result of that realisation.

Few in India, Sir, have had such an intimate knowledge of the Secretariat systems in India and abroad as the present Head of the Administration. You, Sir, as the Indian Member of the Wheeler Committee, have had occasion to study intensively the working of the Secretariat systems in all the Provinces of India as well as the Central Government. As a prominent member of the League of Nations, you have also had oppartunities of close acquaintance with the Secretariat systems in vogue abroad. With that knowledge and experience, you have effected the necessary change here a change which is calculated to promote the best interests of an efficient administration during difficult times, not a moment too soon. When you gave us, your Secretaries, detailed instructions

as to how best we could work out the new system of thorough decentralisation, you have clearly explained the *raison-ed etre* of the change. It was specially pointed out to us, Sir, that the enormous increase in the volume of work in the Secretariat has been such that the existing system of centralisation was found thoroughly un-workable, in spite of the utmost efforts of the un-exceptionable person who has been shouldering these heavy responsibilities with considerable strain for about four years.

President : Order, order. You might mention here how many letters are received.

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi : I am coming to that, Sir. I am sure the honourable members will be astonished when I give out some of the relevant statistical details. In the year 1938, that is the year immediately preceding the war-year, the total number of letters received in the Secretariat these are registered in serial order in the Central Section known as the Confidential Section was 67,078. Contrast this with the figures for the year 1944, which I should think is the peak year of the war. The total number of letters dealt with in the Secretariat during the first half of the year 1944 did alone come up to as many as 70,033, that is, more than the number of papers handled by the Secretariat during the whole year 1938. In the second half of 1944, the number was still higher because it rose to 74,833. Thus it will be noticed that as many as I,44,866 letters had to be handled by the Secretariat during 1944, as against the 67,078 papers in the pre-war year. How could it be humanly possible for any one person to deal with such a tremendous volume of papers with that degree of expedition and thoroughness demanded in the best interests of the administration? It was just to obviate this difficulty, to improve matters, and to relieve the severe strain on a single individual that this new system has been introduced by our great Statesman-Dewan, under whom it is our privilege to learn and work and do our humble mite, for Travancore to-day and tomorrow.

Under the present system, Sir, each Secretary functions as the Chief Secretary, so far as the particular department or portfolio is concerned. All the departments in the service, big and small, are attached to one or other of the numerous sections of the Secretariat, each section functioning under the direct control of an Assistant Secretary to Government. There is a Central Section, that is the Confidential Section, where all papers are received and registered; and from there, these papers are distributed to the respective sections through the Secretaries concerned, who preside over groups of sections. Formerly, the Secretaries, in almost all matters, had

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to send up papers to the Chief Secretary, either for his orders in some cases, or for the orders of the Dewan through him. Now, the Confidential Section is under the charge of one of the Secretaries, who functions as the Registrar of the Secretariat and serves as the conduit pipe for receiving and distributing papers, as also for expediting the disposal by keeping a general watch over the progress of papers in the various sections. All papers go up to the Dewan through the Registrar, and they come back to the respective sections through him. As, however, he is not directly responsible for the disposal of these papers, as in the case of the Chief Secretary in the past, the Registrar Secretary gets sufficient time for bestowing undivided attention on this aspect of Secretariat work which is highly necessary for co-ordination of effort. The Registrar is the liaison between the head of the Administration and the various branches of the Secretariat, and also serves as a medium of contact for the various Heads of Departments with the central office of administration, namely, the Huzur Secretariat.

Then there are four Secretaries in charge of important portfolios consisting of various groups of Departments; and in respect of such portfolios, each Secretary functions exactly as the Chief Secretary did. In other words, the Secretary exercises the same disposal power so far as the sections under his control are concerned, as the Chief Secretary exercised in respect of all the sections comprising the Secretariat. In cases where orders have to be passed by the Dewan, the Secretary makes the final recommendation just as the Chief Secretary did and sends up the file through the Registrar, and in due course gets it back through him with the orders of the Dewan. Thus each Secretary is in exclusive charge of the departments dealt with in the sections under him.

I am sure, it will be quite evident now that the new system aims at nothing more than the ensuring of efficiency by distribution of effort and decentralisation of power and that, in introducing such a necessary change, there has been no advertence to personalities in any manner what so ever.

I may mention here, with pardonable pride, that within barely a month after the introduction of the present system of decentralisation, the Dewan has had occasion to remark that delays have now percolated to the Departments. We are endeavouring to give the utmost help to the Heads of Departments and sparing no effort in obtaining reports and replies from them within the least possible time, so that the duration of the pendancy of any paper with the Government may be brought down to the irreducible minimum.

It has been specially pointed out by the Dewan that it may not matter much if, in important and complicated matters involving financial commitments and legal implications, time is taken up for thoroughly threshing out the case and arriving at a final decision. On the other hand, the ordinary citizen would be put to considerable hardship if red tape and routine were to take up considerable time in the disposal of an ordinary prayer which, in most cases, would be of vital interest to the petitioner concerned. Take the case of a poor school master, for instance, who may have died in hardness after 30 or 35 years of service, leaving half a dozen or more starving children and an impecunious widow. Imagine the hardship that would entail on the unhappy family, if the fixing of the gratuity due were to be delayed one minute longer than the absolute minimum of time required for the disposal of that matter. Having regard to this aspect of the question, would the honourable members deem it desirable to have the old system revived? I can assure Mr. Narayana Kurup and others of that way of thinking that there never shall be in Travancore a repetition of the notorious Jayanthan Sankaran Nampoori episode adverted to by my honourable friend.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: But nobody protested against that reform for the member to make such an harangue.

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi: Sir, so far as I have been able to follow the trend of his speech, especially in view of the fervour with which particular statements were made by my honourable friend in the course of that speech, I am inclined to feel as though there was a note of regret that the old system has been changed. I would assure the honourable House that this was a change long overdue. There need be no regrets about that change, and we the Secretaries as a team are endeavouring to give of our best in the service of the State. Our only regret is that, however much we may try, intellectually and even physically, we can hardly keep pace with the great... ...

President: Order, order. No personal reference. Statesman and Administrator who guides and directs us.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: What does the honourable member say with regard to the suggestion of the House regarding the pay of the smaller officers?

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi: That is more particularly a matter appartaining to the Financial Secretary. Nevertheless, I may say without fear of contradiction that these smaller officers form the bulk of the entire service. In fact, that about 90 or 95 per cent of the total expenditure on salaries and allowances constitute the emoluments of the subordinate staff. Any? the least

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increase in the emoluments of the rank and file of the service is bound to swell out into a huge amount in the aggregate.

The higher officers of the State, such as the Heads of Departments, District Officers etc., are few in number when compared with the bulk of the service. It is well known that the pay of the higher officers in Travancore, despite their high standard of efficiency, compares quite unfavourably with the pay of similar officers in the major sister States, not to speak of the British Indian Provinces. Normally, the highest scale of pay here has been only Rs. 700 to 900 and that in Sirkar currency. There are not more than about half a dozen positions, namely the Heads of major Departments, carrying that scale of pay. The only revision effected in respect of this scale was just to raise the minimum and maximum by Rs. 100 and make it a scale on Rs. 800 to 1,000. In the next lower scale, namely Rs. 400 to 700, that is the scale attached to the positions of Second Grade Heads of Departments, the major District Officers such as Division Peishkars, Executive Engineers etc., the maximum and minimum have been raised by Rs. 50 and the scale thus revised into Rs. 450 to 750. These changes, I may assure the House, have not involved any large increase in the total expenditure on salaries and allowances. It needs no special mention that the officers in the service have been hard hit by the war situation. The tremendous inflation and the enormous increase in cost have to be viewed in the light of the inelastic nature of the emoluments received by officers as a class. On the other hand those engaged in business and large scale agricultural industry, for instance rubber production, the increase in income has been several fold.

Mr. G Revi Varma: Is the honourable member aware that most of the higher officers are also owners of rubber estates?

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi: I am not aware, Sir. Of course a few of them, very few indeed, may have rubber estates, or other such sources of personal income apart from their official emoluments. But they form only the exceptions. The large majority of officers have really to depend almost entirely on their official emoluments for maintaining themselves in a manner befitting their official positions, as well as those depending on them, besides educating their children, not to speak of laying something against the rainy weather.

What I want to stress in answer to the question asked by the honourable member Mr. K. S. Joseph with regard to the pay of

the smaller officers is that a fairly substantial increase has been effected in respect of the emoluments of the lower subordinates, as a result of the recent general revision of salaries. Prior to the revision, the pay of the peons was in the scale of Rs. 9—11. This has been raised to Rs. 11--15 in rural areas and Rs. 14-17 in urban localities. Added to this is a war allowance of Rs. 7 per head. Thus the lowest rate of emolument now given to a Peon by the State is Rs. 21 per month, as against the pre revision rate of Rs. 9. This would show that the rate has been more than doubled. Having regard to the large army of Peons and other low paid subordinates in the various departments, the total expenditure incurred by the State on their account by reason of this revision is in the neighbourhood of rupees forty lakhs. No doubt, even Rs. 21 is not much of an amount for an individual with a family to support during such expensive times. But it should be possible for a Peon to get on fairly well within this amount, provided he exercises sufficient thrift.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: Why should there be any restriction on these people in spending their money in any manner they like?

Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi: We are not concerned here Sir, with the spending propensities of these people. The question is merely what Government can afford to pay, consistently with their total resources and the numerous demands on these resources, especially in view of our large scale programme of nation building activities. I can assure the House, Sir, that Government, for the time being, have endeavoured to give the utmost possible rise in emoluments to all classes of Government servants, the prepondering majority of whom happen to be what my honourable Friend Mr. Joseph refers to as "smaller officers".

President: The time for the demand having elapsed, it is my duty to put it to vote. But before doing so, there are three points which I shall clear. Firstly with regard to salaries. As has already been pointed out by the Government member who spoke last, the extra cost imposed upon the exchequer by the increase of salaries in the case of the lower paid officers—compared with what may be called the pre-war standard, substantial increases were made in salary and allowances is about Rs. 40 lakhs, rather between 40 and 45 lakhs. Secondly the increase on account of the salaries of the higher officers, all told, would be less than Rs. ½ a lakh per year. But there is one point on which I want to make myself perfectly clear. This Government, so long as I have anything to do with it, will not consent to have any maximum limit of Rs. 500 imposed upon the officials. Governments which

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started that experiment, within three months started also giving free houses, and then free cars and then there were other little additions to the experiment, which itself did not last very long. The position is this; that if we have to keep proper men here in the face of competition from outside, we must avoid the chance of our officers leaving our services and going elsewhere on account of the low salaries in Travancore. Some such tendency had already manifested itself, which is only slowly being eradicated. A sister state-I do not wish to go into the details has, in the last year or thereabouts lost about seven important officers who, all of them, have been entertained by the Government of India on salaries double or treble that which they were getting in that particular state. Now, if there was a kind of arrangement in the whole of India by which no persons would get more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 700, then it would be possible for the State to follow it. But so long as that is not done, the only result would be that our best men would try to find careers elsewhere and the number of superpatriots who are willing to work on lower salaries would not be very great.

The other point is with regard to the Chief Secretary I want to make it absolutely clear that at the present moment, actually there are-if such an expression can be used-five chief secretareis instead of one. That is all the difference. It was found, as a matter of fact, that it was not possible for any single man to deal with the routine papers and also to deal with policy. Government, as a whole, require careful study and research on the part of the secretaries, so that, over and above acknowledging letters and giving routine replies, they may warn Government that it is going wrong. They can give the right kind of detailed advice when it is required. If a person is worked too much on the routine side, he could not attend to big questions. I will say here that in the limited time that this changed procedure has been working it has been found successful.

I propose, before putting this matter to vote firstly to get the sense of the House on the matter of the remuneration of the legislators. Those who are in favour of adhering to the proposal made elsewhere will kindly signify their assent in the usual manner.

(The majority having signified their assent, the motion was declared carried.)

President: Government will act upon the vote which is given by these Houses.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs, 97,950 under General Administration, Legislative Bodies, was put to the House and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 15,36,436 under Demand VII—Administration of Justice.

Mr. G. Madhavan: Sir, in supporting the grant I would like to make a few observations on communal representation to be adopted in the higher cadre of the Judicial Department. I think during the last budget discussion when I broached this question, the member on the Treasury Bench vehemently opposed my proposition on the ground that the demand for communal representation in the appointment of Munsiffs, Second Judges and District Judges will not be proper. Sir, in this connection I may be permitted to point out one factor which is being adopted by the High Court. It could be seen that the principle of appointment by communal rotation has been adopted by the High Court in the matter of appointing Munsiffs.

President.: That practice has been going on for a long time so far as the High Court is concerned.

Mr. G. Madhavan: That shows that the adoption of the principle of communal representation will not in the least do any harm in the matter of appointments to Second Judges and District Judges places as well. There will be no loss to the Department either in the matter of ability or capacity or efficiency. The Munsiffs who were appointed from the backward community have showed that they are in no way less efficient than the Munsiffs appointed from the other communities. Very often, it has been stated on the floor of the House by the members of the treasury bench that appointments are being made on political and other considerations. That being the case I beg to ask of Government why this communal consideration could not be taken into account when the question of appointment as Second Judge or District Judge is made. There is nothing fearful in adopting such a method. On these grounds I should not be understood as saying that inefficient men from some community are to be appointed to the cadre of Judges.

President: Does the honourable member suggest that a deserving member from a particular community does not get his chance now?

Mr. G. Madhavan: All that I say is, that the principle of communal representation may be accepted as a basis for the appointment of Munsiffs or for recruitment to Second Judges or District Judges posts. I would once again urge that members from the Bar should be recruited on communal rotation basis to the higher ranks of the judiciary and that may be accepted as a principle to be followed hereafter.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, I oppose the grant to discuss certain policies obtaining in the department. In the first place I would bring to the notice of this House and the President the fact that, by the insistence on quick disposal of cases by Government, a harm has happened and to my mind such insistence has affected the quality of judgments coming from the Courts, including the High Court. There seems to be an impression that work has accumulated and therefore the better policy would be to dispose of as early as possible.

President: I am very glad that this question has been raised by the honourable member. I think he may take the assurance from Government that it is not the Government's idea that disposal should be very quick. What the Government have stated is that no adjournments should be granted merely at the request of lawyers or on the production of medical certificates manufactured for the occasion or for reasons which are not convincing. Such requests for adjournments should be sternly opposed by the presiding authority. Such things are not unknown and I am speaking with some amount of experience of courts not only in Travancore but elsewhere where I have myself enrolled as a Vakil in a number of High Courts including certain Provinces and States that, such things are not infrequent. For instance, when a judge is funking at the disposal of a heavy case, he himself sends for the lawyer and asks him to apply for adjournment on the ground that some witness or other or some defendant or other could not possibly attend Court and all the rest of it. Therefore that is the only thing which Government wanted the High Court to prevent. Moreover Government have made it clear that they will not give any special commentation to Munsiffs or Second Judges or even District Judges who take up a number of easy cases and dispose of them without granting adjournments or rush through the lists and go on adjourning heavy cases. Government are more or less keeping track of these things and the honourable member may have seen that that in certain tangible instances there have occurred Government's approval or disapproval on the matter. Government will not also grant increments to these people automatically when

they find that simple cases have been disposed of and big cases have been adjourned chronically. That is the idea of Government and that is being followed very carefully. There is no idea for Government to expedite the disposal of cases at the cost of efficiency.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I would even go to the extent of suggesting that in the case of second judges of the lower cadre it ought to be seen how often those judgments are set aside and commented upon by the High Court in this matter. Of course, judgments are liable to be set aside but it is not always that the High Court comments adversely upon the judgments. I suggest that such comments ought to be taken particular note of. It appears this fever of quick disposal business has to some extent affected even the High Court. If to-day one goes to the High Court and inspects the case list, one would find 5 to 6 pages of matter in that. The idea seems to be that if for some reason or other a few cases collapse, others may be taken up. But it so happens that sometimes the Advocates who have to appear in different courts do not come prepared for all cases. Neither can I refer to the unpreparedness of the judges, though it is a fact.

President: Though Government would desire, I do not see how far they could dictate these things to the High Court, because Government rarely interferes with the work of the High Court for reasons which are obvious. But Government's own experience has been that half the trouble arises out of people who take up more work than they can dispose of. Without giving any chance to the junior members of the seniors, the latter set of lawyers, take up all the cases. A certain number of leading lawyers, though their number is small—I am not referring to Trivandrum because I have not practised here since 1929 generally, a certain number of leading practitioners accept every case that comes to them, but will not have juniors employed for the conduct of them at the proper occasion. Such people constantly ask for adjournments saying that they are in this and that court, with the result that juniors do not get a chance for themselves. Such leading advocates have not got the time to prepare cases adequately and thoroughly and the trouble arises. As I said, Government do not wish to dictate as to what they should do. But if I were the Chief Justice, I would decline to grant any adjournments to any lawyer who appears to ask for adjournment on the ground that he is actually appearing in another court. It is never done anywhere. No lawyer will dare get up on his hind legs and ask for adjournment on the ground that he is engaged or is likely to be engaged in another court. The judge will immediately ask him, "how

[President]

many juniors have you, why don't you give the case to one of your juniors and so on." Whether in the House of Lords or Privy Council, there will always be two persons engaged in cases mainly because it is the only procedure which will relieve congestion on the part of the Bar. I have never concealed my opinion on this matter. I may also say that one or two books of mine have indicated also that the only remedy in such situations is to have as many lawyers as possible for the expedition of cases in the appropriate time and certainly not for the senior lawyer to think himself indispensable.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, I was referring to the seeming hurry in the disposal of cases. The next point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is this. After a judgment is delivered, such hurry is not at all noticed in the giving of copy of decrees for effecting execution. On the other hand, it becomes a very slow process. Even in the High Court, this feature is not rare in that a party has to wait for days together to get copy of a judgment. Not that it happens always but I may say that is not rare. In the lower courts it is far worse. To add to the usual worry of people working there, there is also another trouble. Clerks and other employees accept tips and that has to be done nearly always, if I can say so. Sir, it is not tips after the event, but before the event. For anything to be got done by them, tipping alone would bring the desired result. If a cheque has to be drawn, it has to be tipped for. If a vakkalath that has been presented in the trial stage allows an advocate to get it transferred to the execution stage, that requires what is called tipping. On all occasions these clerks need tipping first. Tipping at the end one can understand and there is no quarrel against that. But they call it tipping advance and if such tipping is not done, it is very difficult to anything done out of these clerks in time. This is my own experience. I am afraid, Trivandrum courts are worse in this respect. I have practised in other Munsiff courts. But the conditions there are somewhat tolerable.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: But it is no offence.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: If tipping is accepted at the end of the event, I can understand it is not an offence. But when anything is done at the point of tipping, I dare say it reaches the stage of offence.

President: So far as I can see, I am sure the present High Court will deal very easily with this kind of things provided it is brought to their notice. Have you brought such things to their attention?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I have not done so. But I wanted to draw the attention of the House that such a practice is widely prevalent here and it is high time that some check is put upon it.

President: At this juncture, I would acquaint the House of my experience on the matter. When I was a member of the junior bar in Madras, there used to obtain a particular practice. A portion of the execution work was conducted by a sheriff, who was a non official appointed every year. He was put in charge of execution of summons to the High Court. As the privilege would have it, that man was dressed in the 19th century costume. He used to get his business done in a particular manner. There was a manager in the sheriff's office who made roughly about one to two thousand rupees every month on this business, namely of giving notice to all persons about the arrest warrant. As soon as application for that was filed in his office, he used to give notice to the officers so that they can go to Pondicherry (*Laughter*) and escape the summons at the time. He made a very comfortable income on this score and I believe he was finally found out and got rid of. Therefore, what I would say is, the whole question is one of immediate reporting of these events to the High Court and awarding condign punishments for such malpractices. This is a matter which by all means should engage the attention of the senior lawyers. I know it is very difficult for junior lawyers to deal with this question. As far as the juniors are concerned, it is difficult for them to antogonise the process clerk or the execution clerk even in a single case. The poor clerk will not even look at him. But if some of the senior members set their faces against this matter, something could be done.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, I know a case in which an application for rateable distribution lay unattended for over 7 or 8 months. Finally I had to use a little of my influence and tell him what it would mean. Soon the application was attended to. Therefore, as the President suggested, the difficulty of the junior lawyer may be imagined. So I would specially ask the Government to bring this matter to the notice of the High court and see that this is rectified as early as possible.

There seems to be a lot of confusion in the matter of amounts attached from the salaries of Public servants and sent to the Munsiff Courts. I do not know who is responsible for it, whether it is the Financial department or the Munsiff Courts. We find the number and year of cases wrongly entered. As a result, long after the moneys have been realised and brought to the courts the clients are unable to get the moneys. Instead of saying in the title the original suit number so and so, suit number so and so is put down.

[Mr. K. S. Joseph.]

It may be a small cause suit or an original suit. But if the correspondence is titled suit number such and such no body knows to which suit it should go. A lot of confusion arises in this fashion. I think both parties are equally responsible, the Munsiff's Court and the Financial department. Particular care should be taken in this matter. In fact there are many cases in which I have not been able to get the money where moneys have actually come to the courts. Perhaps it may be due to the mistake on the part of the clerks.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I support the demand. It appears that there is want of co-operation between the Civil courts and the Revenue authorities in several matters. Generally in suits concerning properties when there is a motion by a party for the taking of a sketch and plan of the property in dispute a commissioner is generally appointed. Generally the assistance of the Proverthicar or Accountant who knows the survey and the locality is requisitioned when Munsiffs make requisitions to the Tahsildar for the services of such people from the Tahsildars. Very often the Munsiffs do not get even a reply. Naturally when the commissioner goes to the property, for want of the proposed accountants assistance as well as materials, like chain he has to return without doing anything. This matter was the subject of complaint by various courts. District Judges have addressed to the High Court and time and again communications were given to the Tahsildars to comply with such requests. Originally the fee fixed for the accountant was Rs. 2. Later on it was raised to Rs. 5. Even then accountants do not turn out. Commissioners do return orders expressing inability for want of assistance of the accountants. But this is a sorrowful state of affairs. It can be seen that in a number of courts a lot of cases had to be adjourned on this account. When the matter was brought to the notice of the High Court it seems that they have sent an order saying that competent commissioners should be appointed and that records etc., should be produced by the parties. There are a lot of difficulties in this matter. Suppose you want to measure a particular plot. You want the cross-staff or the chains. Those materials have as per existing orders to be produced by the party where is he to go for these materials? Is it right to ask the party to produce these things which are not early available. Is it possible for the courts to maintain these things? We were having the assistance of the taluk authorities in these matters for the last so many years. The assistance of the Pakuthy people who know the locality will be very useful. I can site a number of cases in which the courts had to adjourn the cases indefinitely for want of such assistance. A case had to be adjourned

more than 12 times for the report of the commissioners for want of assistance from the Proverthicars. All sorts of complications are created. So, I would request the Government to see that the Revenue Officers do co-operate with the Judicial department whenever a requisition is made and they must be compelled in fairness atleast to reply at once and see that the help sought for is completed with promptly. This is one of the reasons for the delay in the disposal of suits in Civil Courts.

President: Does the honourable member refer to the Survey department or the Proverthicars?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I refer to the Proverthicars. As for the Survey department, in certain cases the value of the suit will be very small and if you ask the services of an officer of the Survey department a very high charge or batta used to be claimed. It will be beyond the province of the parties to pay. As for legislation I request the Government to have the Trust Act and Easement Act also passed as early as is possible.

President: In this connection honourable members might also very usefully inform the Government whether they consider that any Legislation with regard to Transfer of property that is, making oral transactions legal by enacting the necessary provision in the Transfer of Property Act, may be contemplated.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: It is advisable? Our courts have upheld oral sales and oral mortgages of immovable properties. It is better that we have a Transfer of Property Act in line with the BritishI ndian Act subject to certain customary exceptions. There are a lot of complications in regard to the absence of a Law of Transfer of Properties. Such a legislation may reduce a lot of trouble and one can be sure of his rights and liabilities as regard such transfers.

President: It may be that some of the provisions in the Transfer of Properties Act may or may not be appropriate. But one of the drawbacks I find is that a large number of oral transactions are recognised and acted upon. Has the honourable member to say anything on that matter.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, Sir. Some legislation is necessary so that the title may be secure. We have got reports of the High court wherein they have upheld oral sales and mortgages of immovable properties. It is better that legislative enactments are passed defining the rights of oral transactions.

I would submit one more fact for the consideration of the House and the Government. There are two sets of practising

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar]

lawyers in our State, (1) the Advocates and (2) the Vakils. The Vakils Regulation of 1075 is in force even now notwithstanding Bar Councils Regulation was passed in 1112. Some of the provisions of the Vakils Regulation have recently been modified to bring it into a line with the Bar council Act. There are two sets of associations now functioning with practically the same rights and privileges the Vakils, association and the Advocates association.-I submit that there is no necessity to continue these two associations. In the nature of things, both the Vakils and the Advocates are doing more or less the same sort of work claiming the same rate of fees. I would submit that all the Vakils should be given a chance to take their Sannad to practice in the High Court. After all the first grade pleaders number only 150. Atleast thay may be given the privilege or chance. It appears that in Madras also when they wanted to abolish Pleadership class and examination all the first grade Pleaders who had a certain number of years' practice to their credit were allowed to take up Sannad in the High Court. Pleadership course was also abolished long ago. There will be no more increase in Vakils. In fact there are very competent practitioners in the lower courts who can compete with Advocates. If we pass such an order it does not mean that all of them will rush up to the High Court, establish themselves here and take the Sannad to practice or compete with the Advocates in the High Court. It will be a source of good income to the Government as stamp revenue. There is no necessity to have the two sets of practitioners in our State also. I submit this for the kind consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know how many second grade pleaders are there?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: From the answer to an interpellation I find that there are 950 such persons. That does not matter much. We cannot expect every 2nd grade pleader to taken up his sannad for the High Court. The number who may attempt will be small.

Mr. M. K. Mackar Pillai (*Nominated*): സർ, സിവിൽ കോടതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ചില ഇടപാടുകൾ എനിക്കുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെപ്പററി ഏതാനും സംഗതികൾ അങ്ങയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. സിവിൽ കോടതികളുടെ കാര്യം സംസാരിക്കാറുള്ളത് മിക്കവാറും വക്കീലന്മാരാണ്. എന്നാൽ അവർ കക്ഷികളുടെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി അങ്ങനെ ഒന്നും പറയുകയുമില്ല. സർ,

ഈ കോടതികളിൽ പല അഴിമതികളും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ മി. കെ. എസ്സ്. ജോസഫ് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ടൈപ്പ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ഒട്ടുവില്ലായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ സങ്കടമില്ലായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ കൂട്ടർ ആദ്യമേതന്നെ വാങ്ങിക്കാനുള്ളതു് വാങ്ങിച്ചുകഴിയും. മറ്റൊന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു് ലാസ് ഡിലേ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. മിക്കവാറും ഇതിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദികൾ പ്രതിഭാഗം വക്കീലന്മാരാണു്. അവരാണു കേസ്സുകൾ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: കേസ്സ് നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നുള്ളതു് കക്ഷികളുടെ അപേക്ഷയനുസരിച്ചുചെയ്യുന്നോ, അതോ വക്കീൽ സ്വമേധയാ ചെയ്യുന്നോ?

Mr. M. K. Mackar Pillai : അവർക്കു് പണം കിട്ടാൻവേണ്ടിയാണു് അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. കക്ഷികൾ വന്നു പറയുകയും ചെയ്യും.

President : Generally that is not the trouble. The clients rarely pay the full fee at first. For each adjournment the lawyer gets a lttle fee and at the end gets the whole fee.

Mr. M. K. Mackar Pillai : പ്രതികൾ അങ്ങനെ വിചാരിക്കയില്ല. അവക്കു് കേസ്സ് മാറ്റിവയ്ക്കാനുള്ള അവധികിട്ടണമെന്നേയുള്ളു. ഇങ്ങനെ അവധി നീട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇരുകൂട്ടക്കും കേസിൽ വാശിവർദ്ധിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന്റെ ഫലമായി കാലതാമസവും പണനഷ്ടവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും പുറമേ ഒടുവിൽ ഹൈക്കോടതിവരെ ചെല്ലും. ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽവച്ച് കേസ്സ് അവസാനിക്കുന്നതു്, പിന്നീട് മേൽ കോടതിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. കീഴ് കോർട്ടിൽവച്ച് തീർക്കേണ്ട കേസുകൾ വാശിവർദ്ധിച്ചു വർദ്ധിച്ചു ൨൦൦ രൂപാ കിട്ടാനുള്ള കേസിനു ൨൦൦൦ രൂപവരെ ചെലവാക്കി അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ വലിയപങ്കു നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതു് വക്കീലന്മാരാണു്. അനാവശ്യമായുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലതാമസത്തെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടി ഒരു ലാസ് ഡിലേസ് കമ്മിററി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം അന്യായത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രതികൾക്കു് അന്യായപകർപ്പുകൂടി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടാക്കി. ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥവരുത്തിയതു് പ്രതികക്കു് അവധികൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴും പ്രതികക്കു് രണ്ടുമൂന്നവധികൊടുക്കാറുണ്ടു്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ വാദിഭാഗംവക്കീലും പ്രതിഭാഗംവക്കീലും ഒരേ കൂട്ടുകാരാണു്.

[Mr. M. K. Mackar Pillai]

അതായതു ഒരു കേസിലെ വാദിഭാഗം വക്കീൽ മറെറാരു കേസിലെ പ്രതിഭാഗം വക്കീലായിട്ടും വന്നേക്കും. അപ്പോൾ പത്രികകളുടെ അപേക്ഷ പ്രതിഭാഗം വക്കീൽ ഹാജരാകുമ്പോൾ വാദിഭാഗംവക്കീൽ കണ്ണടച്ചുകളയും; എന്തിന്? ഇയാൾ പ്രതിവക്കീലായിവരുന്ന കേസിന് അവധിക്കു അപേക്ഷകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ മറുപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും എതിർക്കാതിരിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി വളരെ വക്കീലന്മാർ തമ്മിൽ സഹോദരഭാവനയുള്ള ഈ പെരുമാററംകൊണ്ടു കോടതിക്കും വക്കീലന്മാരെ പ്രീണിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യംകൂടി വരുമ്പോൾ പത്രികകളുടെ അവധിക്കപേക്ഷകൾ അനുവദിക്കാതെ തരമില്ലെന്ന ഒരു നിലവരും. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ അപേക്ഷകൾക്കൊക്കെ ചിലപ്പോൾ കോടതി വഴിപ്പെട്ടുപോകും. ഒരു ചെറിയ ഭയം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണതു്.. അതായതു് തങ്ങളെപ്പററി വല്ല പരാതികളും മേൽകോടതികൾക്കു കൊടുത്തെങ്കിലോയെന്നു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ശല്യത്തിൽനിന്നും അല്പം ഒഴിഞ്ഞുനില്ക്കാമല്ലോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചും അവധിയുംമററും നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇത്തരത്തിലാണു് കേസ് നീണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് പല കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളും കക്ഷികൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ൧൦൦ രൂപയുടെ ഒരു കേസ്സ് ജയിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അവനു് ൨൦൦ രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ചെലവാക്കേണ്ടിവരും. എന്നാലും വാശിക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കയില്ല. എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു കേസിനെപ്പററി പറയാം. ഒരു പണയാധാരപ്രകാരം ൧൧൧൭-ൽ ഒരു കേസ് ഫയൽചെയ്തു. പ്രതി തക്കിച്ചു തക്കിച്ചു ഏകദേശം ൧൩ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമാണു് വസ്തു ലേലത്തിനു വച്ചതു്. വസ്തു ലേലം ചെയ്താൽ ൩൦ ദിവസം കഴിഞ്ഞേ അതു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുകയുള്ളു. അതനുസരിച്ചു ൨൯-ാം ദിവസം പ്രതി കോടതിയിൽ ഹാജരായി വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞവിലയ്ക്കാണു് വസ്തു ലേലത്തിൽ വിളിച്ചുകേട്ടതെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു് ലേലം അസ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും ഒരു ഹർജികൊടുത്തു. വില കുറഞ്ഞുപോയെങ്കിൽ രൂപതന്നാൽ നമ്പരു കുറവുചെയ്തു് കൊള്ളാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു് അതാവശ്യമില്ല, ലേലം അസ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു് ആവശ്യം. ഇപ്പോഴും ആ കേസ് നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. കൊല്ലം ൧൪ ആയി. ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന സിസ്റ്റം ഏതാണ്ടൊക്കെ മാററണം. എങ്കിലേ ഗുണപ്പെടുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇത്ര കാലതാമസം വരുത്തിയതിനു ഉത്തരവാദി ആരെന്നുള്ളതു് പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ അറിയാൻ കഴിയും. സർ, അങ്ങേക്കു് ഇതിലും നല്ല പരിചയമുണ്ടല്ലോ.

ഏതാണ് പിശകുകൾ വരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് മേലാൽ ആവർത്തിക്കാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടത്തിയും മററും ഈ കാലതാമസത്തെ എത്രയും എളുപ്പത്തിൽ ലഘൂകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. P. Gopalan (*Vaikom, Kottayam Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*) : സർ, താലൂക്കു കച്ചേരിയിലെ അക്കൗണ്ടൻറന്മാരുടെയും, റവന്യൂ സൂപ്പർവൈസറന്മാരുടെയും ഉപേക്ഷ നിമിത്തം റവന്യൂ കേസുകളുടെ നടപടികൾക്കു കാലതാമസം വരുന്നുവെന്നു, മി. നാരായണയ്യരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. ൫-ം, ൬-ം, കൊല്ലം കമ്മിഷൻ ഉത്തരവുകൾ നടത്താത്ത അനവധി കേസുകൾ കിടപ്പുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അതിലേക്കു നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന കമ്മീഷണർമാർ അവരുടെ റവന്യൂസംബന്ധമായ വർക്ക് തീർന്നതിനുശേഷമല്ലാതെ കമ്മീഷൻ ഉത്തരവുകൾ നടത്താൻ പോകയില്ല. അതിനാൽ മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും അയയ്ക്കുന്ന കേസുകൾക്ക് മുൻഗണന നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്നും, കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും റവന്യൂസൂപ്പർവൈസറന്മാരുടെയും അക്കൗണ്ടൻറന്മാരുടെയും മററും സഹായങ്ങൾക്കായി താലൂക്കു കച്ചേരിയിലേക്കയയ്ക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾക്ക് പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഈ വക കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒട്ടൊക്കെ പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകാൻ കഴിയും.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma : ആമീന്മാർ സർവ്വെ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉള്ളവരായിരിക്കണമെന്ന് വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്താൽ പോരെ?

Mr. P. Gopalan : അതു പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മറെറാരു സംഗതി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കോടതികളിൽ ഹർജിഫീസ് ഈടാക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉള്ള കുഴപ്പമാണ്. ചില കോടതികളിൽ ഒന്നിലധികം പ്രതികൾ ചേർന്ന് ജാമ്യത്തിനു അപേക്ഷ കൊടുത്താൽ എട്ടണയുടെ ഒരു സ്റ്റാമ്പുമാത്രം ഒട്ടിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകും. മററു ചില കോടതികളിൽ എത്ര പ്രതികൾ ഒരുമിച്ച് ചേർന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നാലും ഓരോ പ്രതിക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം എട്ടണയുടെ സ്റ്റാമ്പു അപേക്ഷയിൽ ഒട്ടിച്ചിരിക്കണം. ഇതിൽ ഏതു നടപടിയാണ് പിശകുള്ളതെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഇതിനെപ്പററി വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മേൽകോടതികൾ തീർച്ചചെയ്യുന്ന കേസുകൾ കീഴ്കോടതികൾക്ക് അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിലും കാലതാമസം വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. അതും തടയേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ രക്ഷയും, ജനതയുടെ സമാധാനജീവിതവും അവിടത്തെ നീതിന്യായപ്രവൎത്തനത്തിൻെറ മേന്മയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു തികഞ്ഞ പരമാൎത്ഥമാണു. ഈ മേന്മ ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ നമ്മുടെ കോടതികൾ പരമ്പരാസിദ്ധമായി ആൎജ്ജിച്ചുപോരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് സുപ്രസിദ്ധമാണു്. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ഫെഡറൽ ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റിസ് തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള മഹാന്മാർ തന്നെ ഈ സംഗതി എത്രയും അഭിനന്ദനസൂചകമായി വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സർ, പുതിയ ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റിസ ഭരണം കയ്യേററതുമുതൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഭരണത്തിനു് ഊൎജ്ജസ്വലതയും, കാൎയ്യക്ഷമതയും, കേസ്സുകൾ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിൽ ക്രമീകരണവും, വേഗതയും ഗണ്യമായതോതിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പൂൎണ്ണമായി സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. അതോടുകൂടി ആഭ്യന്തരമായ ഭരണവിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ടകാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനും ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കോടതികളുടെ പരിശോധനാവിഷയത്തിൽ സൎവ്വസാധാരണമായി ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റിസുമാർ ഏർപ്പെടാറില്ല. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലുള്ള ജഡ്ജിമാരാണു് മിക്കവാറും കോടതികൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനായി പോകാറുള്ളതു്. അതു് ക്ലിപ്തമായ പരിപാടിയോടുകൂടി ആണോ എന്നു് ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. അതേസമയത്തു് എല്ലാ കോടതികളേയും അതിലെ പ്രവൎത്തനങ്ങളേയും പററി കൂടുതൽ പരിചയമുള്ളവരായ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു ജഡ്ജിമാർ അവരുടെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലുള്ള കോടതികളിൽ യഥാക്രമം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു നിൎദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം കൂടുതൽ കാൎയ്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നതിനും മുൻസിഫന്മാരുടെയും, കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികളുടേയും ക്രമക്കേടുകൾ ശരിയായി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധ്യമാകുമെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. സാധാരണമായി പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു് പോകുമ്പോൾ പൊതുവെയുള്ള ഒരു പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ അവിടെയുള്ള സിൽബന്തികളും കക്ഷികളും തമ്മിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ക്രമക്കേടുകളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷണം നടത്താറില്ല. അങ്ങനെ അന്വേഷണം നടത്താനുള്ള ചുമതല ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു ജഡ്ജിമാരെ ഏല്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഊൎജ്ജിതമായ പ്രവൎത്തനത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്.

ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവു വകുപ്പു നടത്തുന്ന പ്രധാന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കൂടുതൽ പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാഫീസർ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. ഞാൻ ഈ സഭമുൻപാകെ

ഏതാനും ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചതും ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഉന്നയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ആ രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ നിയമന കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പരിഗണന പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി മാത്രമാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രാജിസ്ട്രാർ മൂന്നാം ഗ്രേഡിലുള്ള ഒരു മുൻസിഫല്ലെന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അഡ്വക്കേറ്റ് ജനറൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു എങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹം ചില ദിവസങ്ങൾ മാത്രം ആ മുൻസിഫുജോലി നോക്കീട്ടുള്ള മൂന്നാം ഗ്രേഡ് മുൻസിഫ് മാത്രമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായ അറിവ്. രണ്ടുനാലുകൊല്ലത്തെ സിവിൽ ലിസ്റ്റു നോക്കിയാൽ അദ്ദേഹം, ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കായി, മാനേജരായി, മുൻസിഫായി ജോലിനോക്കാതെ യാദൃശ്ചികമായി പകരത്തിനു രജിസ്ട്രാരാക്കി എങ്ങനെയോ ഇത്ര ദീർഘകാലം തുടർന്നു പോകുന്ന ഒരാളാണെന്നു ഗ്രഹിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഈ നിയമനം ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ മാന്യനിലയ്ക്കു ഹാനിവരുത്തുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു എനിക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ക്ഷേമത്തെയും കാര്യക്ഷമതയെയും ഭരണപരമായ പുരോഗതിയെയും ലാക്കാക്കി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു ഒരു സീനിയർ മുൻസിഫിന്റെ ഗ്രേഡിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ യാതൊരുത്തരെയും രജിസ്ട്രാരായി നിയമിക്കരുതെന്നാണ്. ഈ ജോലി വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റീസിനു വിശ്വാസമുള്ള ഒന്നാം ഗ്രേഡ് മുൻസിഫന്മാർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ചിലർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കു, മാനേജർ, മുതലായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ യാതൊരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും പുതിയ പരിഷ്കാരം മുഖേന വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റു ദയാപൂർവ്വം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ലാബിരുദധാരികൾക്കു പ്രമോഷൻ നൽകുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ വലിയ ഭേദഗതികൾ വരുത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു. മൂന്നു അഡ്വക്കേറ്റുകളെ ബാറിൽ നിന്നെടുക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു ഒരാൾക്കു മാത്രമേ ഇപ്പോൾ മുൻസിഫായി പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ബാറിന്റെ അവകാശം കൂടുതലായി പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കാക്ഷേപമില്ല. അതേസമയം ഹൈക്കോർട്ടിലെ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരിൽ നിന്നു ഒരാളെ മുൻസിഫാക്കുമ്പോൾ മറ്റൊരാളെ കൂടി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടായി നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം മൂന്നുപേരെ ബാറിൽ നിന്നെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടുപേർക്കു പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയാകും. അവരുടെ സങ്കടപരിഹാരത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഈ നിർദ്ദേശം ഗവൺമെന്റു സ്വീകരിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Sulthan Moheedeen (*Kalkulum and Vilavancode cum Neyyattinkara*) :സർ; ഇപ്പോൾ മുൻസിഫന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതു സാധാരണയായി തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു് ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ പ്രാക്ടീസുചെയ്യുന്ന അഡ്വക്കേററന്മാരെയാണു്. മൊഫ്യൂസൽ കോടതികളിൽ പ്രാക്ടീസു ചെയ്യുന്ന യോഗ്യതയുള്ള അഡ്വക്കേററുകൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു അവർ പ്രാക്ടീസു ചെയ്യാത്തതുനിമിത്തം അവൎക്കു ന്യായമായി കിട്ടാനുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാതെ പോകുന്നതു്, വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മുൻസിഫന്മാരുടെ നിയമനം വരുമ്പോൾ ഓരോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു കോടതികളിലുമുള്ള ജഡ്ജിമാൎക്കു എഴുതി അയച്ചു അവിടേയും യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഇക്കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

ഇവിടെ ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു് മറുപടിയായി ബാറിൽനിന്നും മജിസ്രേട്ടന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നൊരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഈയിടെ മജിസ്രേട്ടന്മാരുടെ നിയമനം ഉണ്ടായപ്പോൾ ബാറിൽ ഉള്ളവരെപ്പററി ഗണിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണു് കാണുന്നതു. എൻെറ ബഹുമാന്യ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. സത്യനേശൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഹൈക്കോടതി ക്ലാൎക്കന്മാരിൽ നിന്നു ഒരാളെക്കൂടി മജിസ്രേട്ടായി നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം ബാറിൽനിന്നു മുൻസിഫന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം മൂന്നിൽ നിന്നു രണ്ടായി കുറക്കാതെ തന്നെ ഹൈക്കോടതി ക്ലാൎക്കന്മാരുടെ സങ്കടത്തിനും പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണു എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം.

ഇപ്പോൾ കമ്മീഷൻ ഉത്തരവുകൾ വക്കീലന്മാൎക്കാണു സധാരണയായി കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. റവന്യൂക്കാരുടെ താമസം നിമിത്തം കമ്മീഷൻ ഉത്തരവുകൾ നടത്താൻ വളരെ കാലതാമസം ഏർപ്പെടുന്നു. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി: രവിവൎമ്മ, ആമ്യൻമാർക്കു സൎവ്വേ പരിജ്ഞാനം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ടു കമ്മിഷൻ ഉത്തരവുകൾ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ നടത്തിയെടുക്കരുതോ എന്നു ചോദിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇപ്പോൾ ആമ്യന്മാർക്കു് അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഉത്തരവുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്ന പതിവില്ല. സാധാരണ റവന്യൂ അധികാരികളുടെ സഹകരണത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു് നടത്തിവരുന്നതു്.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar. ആമ്യൻമാരുടെ പക്കൽ ചങ്ങലയൊ മററു സാമഗ്രികളൊ ഉണ്ടോ?

Mr. Sulthan Moheedeen : ഇല്ല. റെവ്യൂക്കാർ കമ്മീഷൻ ഉത്തരവുകൾ നടത്തുവാൻ സിവിൾ കോടതികളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നും സിവിൾകോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും എഴുതിഅയയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ നടക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമായി വേണ്ട ഏറ്റ്പ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യണം. ആമ്യൻമാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും പരിഷ്ക്കരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

മുൻപു ആമ്യന്മാർക്ക് കോപ്പിസ്റ്റന്മാരേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കോപ്പിസ്റ്റന്മാരേക്കാൾ ശമ്പളം പരിഷ്ക്കരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി, എന്നിട്ടും ആമ്യന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം പഴയരീതിയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു. അവരുടെ ശമ്പളവും ന്യായമായ രീതിയിൽ കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: നീതിന്യായവകുപ്പിൽ അഴിമതിയുണ്ടെന്ന് എൻെറ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ജോസഫ് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അഴിമതികൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഏററവും കുറവുള്ളതു് ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ആണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. ചിലർ അഡ്വാൻസുടിപ്പു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ അഡ്വാൻസുടിപ്പായി ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നതു വല്ല മുറുക്കാനോ, സിഗററോ, കാപ്പിയോ ഒക്കെയാണ്. ഇതു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും കക്ഷികൾ അവർക്കു കൊടുക്കും. അല്ലാതെ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെയുള്ള അഡ്വാൻസു ടിപ്പുകളുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിവില്ല.

Mr. Sulthan Moheedeen : കാപ്പി കുടിക്കാത്ത മനുഷ്യർ ആരെങ്കിലുമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup ഉണ്ട്, ക്രുനി സിസ്റ്റക്കാരിൽ ചിലർ കാപ്പി കുടിക്കയില്ല

അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള നിസ്സാരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഈ സഭയിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തുന്നതു ഒരു കുറവായിട്ടാണു ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നതു്. എൻെറ അനുഭവം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നീതിന്യായവകുപ്പിൽ തീരെ കുറച്ചഴിമതികളെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുള്ളു. അതിനെപ്പററി ഗൌനിക്കേണ്ടതില്ലെന്നാണു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. വലിയ സംഘക്കാർ കോടതിയദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരോടു പറഞ്ഞു പരിഹാരം നേടുന്നതേയുള്ളു.

ആമ്യന്മാരുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശമ്പളക്കുറവിനെപ്പററി പല പരാതികളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അക്കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി ഗവമെൻറു് ഗൌനിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

൫൭ വയസ്സുവരെ ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി നീട്ടികൊടുത്തതിൽ ചില തകരാറുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ മുമ്പൊരിക്കൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുവല്ലോ. ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ സൗകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ൫൫ വയസ്സ് തികയുന്നവരുടെ പേരുവിവരം ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിനു മുൻപേ തയാറാക്കി. അവർ ൫൫ വയസ്സു തികയുന്ന ഉടൻ പെൻഷൻ പററി പിരിഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറനുവാദം നേരത്തെകൂട്ടി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പതിവുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ മററു ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അങ്ങനെ മുൻകൂട്ടി അനുവാദം വാങ്ങിക്കാറില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു മുൻകൂട്ടി അനുവാദം വന്നുപോയവർക്കു ൫൭ വയസ്സുവരെ ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി നീട്ടികൊടുത്ത സൗജന്യം ലഭിക്കാതെ പോവുകയും അനുവാദം വരാതിരുന്നവർക്കു അതു ലഭിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഈ അനുഭവം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്ത ഉത്തരവിനു മുൻപാണ് ഈ അനുവാദം വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അങ്ങനെമുൻകൂട്ടി അനുവാദം വാങ്ങിച്ചത് ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കുററംകൊണ്ടല്ല. അവർ സ്വന്തനിലയിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പക്ഷം അവരെ പിരിച്ചയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു തെററില്ല. അല്ലാത്തവരെ ൫൭ വയസ്സുവരെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം നിർഭാഗ്യവാന്മാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ൫൫ വയസ്സാകുമ്പോഴേക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നും പിരിഞ്ഞു പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതേസമയം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മററു പലരും ൫൫ വയസ്സു കഴിഞ്ഞെങ്കിലും സൗജന്യമനുഭവിച്ചു സുഖിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ അനീതി പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണ്.

President: Order order. I do not think anybody, either in the Secretariat or anywhere else, know of the intentions of Government until too days before the Government passed the order.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: ഇതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് എന്തെങ്കിലും ദുരുദ്ദേശമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ സൗകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചെയ്ത ഒരേർപ്പാടുകൊണ്ട് ൫൭ വയസ്സുവരെ കാലാവധി നീട്ടിയതിൻെറ ഗുണം അനേകം സാധുക്കൾക്ക് ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല, അതുകൊണ്ടു പെൻഷ്യൻ പററുന്നതിന് സ്വയം അപേക്ഷിച്ച് ഉത്തരവുവാങ്ങിക്കാത്ത ആളുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം കാലാവധി നീട്ടലിൻെറ ആനുകൂല്യം ലഭിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

പൊതുവെ കേസ്സുകൾ വളരെ എളുപ്പം തീക്കണമെന്ന് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരേ ദിവസം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അനവധി കേസ്സുകൾക്കു നടപടി നടത്തുവാൻ കക്ഷികൾ നിർബന്ധിതരായി തീരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു പല കേസ്സുകളിലായി അനേകം സാക്ഷികൾ ഹാജരാകുകയും, എല്ലാവരെയും വിസ്തരിക്കാൻ സമയമില്ലാതെ പല സാക്ഷികളേയും പറഞ്ഞയക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നുണ്ടു. കക്ഷികൾക്കു ധന നഷ്ടവും സാക്ഷികൾക്കു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. നടപടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ കേസ്സു ദോഷപ്പെട്ടേയ്ക്കും. ഈ നിലവരുന്നതു ഒരു മുൻസിഫ്പു പ്രതിമാസം ഇത്ര കേസ്സുവിധിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശത്താലാണ്. കേസ്സുകൾ വേഗത്തിൽ തീക്കേണ്ടതാണു എങ്കിലും കക്ഷികൾക്ക് നഷ്ടവും കഷ്ടപ്പാടും ഉണ്ടാകാത്ത തരത്തിൽ നടപടികൾ തുടങ്ങണമെന്നുകൂടി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

Mr. M. K. Mackar Pillai: വിസ്തരിക്കാവുന്നിടത്തോളം മാത്രം കേസ്സുകൾ വച്ചാൽ ഈ കുഴപ്പം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: അങ്ങനെ ക്ലിപ്തമായ തോതിൽ കേസ്സുകൾ വച്ചാൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ ചിലകേസ്സുകളിലുള്ള സാക്ഷികൾവന്നില്ലെന്നുവരും. ഒരു കേസ്സിലും ഒന്നും നടക്കുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു കൂട്ടത്തിൽ കേസ്സുകൾ വയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. സാധാരണ ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ രജിസ്ത്രാരായി ഒരു സീനിയർ മുൻസിഫിനെ നിയമിക്കുകയാണു പതിവു എന്നും, അതിനു വ്യത്യസ്തമായി ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രജിസ്ത്രാരെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു മറ്റുചില മുൻസിഫന്മാർക്കു സങ്കടമുണ്ടെന്നും ഇവിടെ ചില മെമ്പറന്മാർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽ പരമാർത്ഥമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഗവൺമെൻറു ഗൗനിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിയിലേയും, ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലേയും ക്ലാക്കന്മാർക്കു ൩൫ മുതൽ ൭൫ വരെയും, ൭൫ മുതൽ ൧൫൦ വരെയും ടൈം സ്കെയിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും. അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു നയം അനുവർത്തിച്ചാൽ, പ്രമോഷൻ മുതലായവയിലെ പല പരാതികളും കുറയുന്നതാണ്. അതു ഗവൺമെൻറ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai (*Thovala cum Agastiswaram*): I was pressing the claims of the members of legal profession in the mofussil courts in the matter of appointment of Munsiffs and Judges. I agree with my friend, Mr. Sultan Mohideen, in his view.

My next point is with regard to the appointment of vellalas in judicial service. I was urging the matter even last time and made a speech in the budget session. The Dewan-President then made

[Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai.]

a statement that when new appointments were made, the claims of this community would also be considered. With regard to appointments in the judicial service—in the grades of Second Judges and District Judges, there are no vellalas at all. There were Judges like Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai and Mr. Kolappa Pillai Mr. Kuthalingam Pillai who have since retired and Mr. Kulathuran who is no more. Though more than four years have elapsed since their retirement, there were no fresh appointments made from the Vellala community. There are efficient people in that community who are able to practise both in the District Courts and in the High Court. In the matter of Munsiffs also, adequate representation of this community is not to be had though there are about 80,000 people in the community.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: What about Mr. Dhanushkodi Pillai?

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: He is not a Nanjinad Vellala.

With regard to the staff in the Munsiff's courts, I have to make a suggestion. We have got graduates in law appointed as clerks in criminal courts and civil courts. If those clerks are posted as Bench clerks and Execution clerks, it will be very useful for the presiding officers, because they would have sufficient knowledge of the judicial procedure especially in execution and trial. My idea is that in places were graduates in law are employed in these courts, they must be appointed as bench clerks or execution clerks, because it will be useful not only to them but also to the people coming to the court and to the general work in the courts. When these men are posted as decree-clerks etc., they will not be of any use either to the people or to the presiding officers.

My friend, Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar, was stating that first and second-grade pleaders should be allowed to practise even before the High Court. When the pleadership classes were abolished and when the second-grade pleaders were allowed to practise before the District Courts as the first-grade pleaders, I think that most of the first-grade pleaders who have begun practice in the District Courts, have taken up a large quantity of work and have succeded well. Therefore, there can be no objection in allowing the best people to come forward to practice before High court also. It will not, in any way, be competition in Service with other people.

Miss. Thresslamma Kora: (*Vaikom, Kottayam, Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*) സർ, ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി മുൻസിഫ്‌കോടതി ഇപ്പോഴും കിടക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിൽനിന്നും മാററി സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നു. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ബലക്കുറവു മൂലമാണോ മാററാൻ ഉദ്ദേ

ശിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഈ ബലക്കുറവു പരിഹരിച്ചു കോടതി അവിടെത്തന്നെ നടത്തുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകണം. ഇതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അടുത്തുള്ള ട്രെയിനിംഗ് സ്കൂളിലേക്കു മാററണം. ഇതും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെങ്കിൽ കക്ഷികളുടേയും വക്കീലന്മാരുടേയും സൗകര്യത്തെ പരിഗണിച്ച് വിസ്തൃതമായ താലൂക്കച്ചേരി കാമ്പൗണ്ടിൽ ഒരു കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടാക്കി മാററണമെന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സർ, ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിലെ വിവിധസമുദായ പ്രമാണികൾ ഏകാഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി അങ്ങയെ സമീപിച്ചതും ഈ കാര്യത്തിനാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിലെ വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങൾ യോജിച്ചു ഗവർമെൻറിനെ അടുത്തകാലത്തൊന്നും സമീപിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. ഇതും വക്കീലന്മാരുടേയും കക്ഷികളുടേയും സൗകര്യത്തേയും കൂടി പരിഗണിച്ചു അങ്ങുതന്നേ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ നേരിട്ടു പ്രവേശിച്ച് ഇതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, I support the demand. There was some criticism about the appointment of Munsiffs from among the members of the Bar who are practising in Trivandrum. From my experience at the Bar I notice one factor, namely, that most of those advocates who are practising in the mofussil courts and who desire to become Munsiffs shift their practice invariably to the High Court by the time they become ripe for Munsiff's posts. In other words by the time they complete five years of practice those advocates who are keen about Munsiff's appointment come to Trivandrum and settle down their practice here. It is a matter of common knowledge that the members of the Bar who are thriving in their profession either in the mofussil courts or in the High Court, may not covet or even accept a Munsiff's place; but the other less fortunate members of the Mofussil Bar who have applied for Munsiff's place, invariably transfer their practice to Trivandrum and sometimes they are appointed Munsiffs in preference to the advocate practising in Trivandrum all along. This matter must also be taken into consideration when it is said that the mofussil bar does not get its due share of appointment.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: Does the honourable member think that all advocates go out only for appointment?

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: I was referring to the fact that there are several members of the Bar who came to Trivandrum from the Mofussil courts and were appointed Munsiffs soon after their settling in Trivandrum. I can quote several instances. They

[Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai.]

shift their practice to Trivandrum and within sometimes a period of six months or even less, they are drafted in the Judicial Department.

I have next to refer to what Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar said about the first-grade pleaders. He said that steps should be taken to enable first-grade pleaders to become eligible for practice in the High Court. Or course, he does not generally raise highly controversial matters and I have got great respect for his opinion. With regard to this question, of first-grade pleaders, may I say that there is a long history behind it. The second-grade pleaders agitated that all pleaders should be given sannad in the High Court. The matter was thrashed out both on the floor of this House and elsewhere. There were many who opposed it at the time, because of the general qualification that is required and expected of a practitioner of the High Court and for other reasons. At last, a compromise has been effected and something like a golden mean has been struck that is to say, the Bar Councils Act provided that the second-grade pleaders will have to pass an examination conducted by the Bar Council and on the passing of that examination, and subject to the rules passed by the Bar Council, the second-grade pleaders may be enabled to practise in the District Court. The legislatures was against granting any further extension in regard to the privileges of the pleaders. Rules for the enrolment of advocates are regulated by the provisions of the Bar Councils Act and only advocates are entitled to practice in th High Court as per the Bar Councils Act. Our Bar Councils Act is modelled after the Madras Bar Councils Act and the Bar Councils Act, in other places. Therefore, I am decidedly against Mr. Narayana Aiyar's suggestion in this behalf.

My friend, Mr. Joseph, said something about the hurried disposal of cases. I do not think that because of quick disposal that there has been any deterioration in the quality of the judgments. My friend said that the cause list in the High Court would cover four pages and five pages. But such things happen only when there are single sittings, when a single Judge hears petition. Each petition on an average may not take more than one minute.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: That is not what I referred to.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: That is how I understood you. What I say is that five pages of cause lists are seen only on days when there are single sittings. This country can well credit itself for an efficient and an independent judiciary, and also on account of the fact that Our Gracious Sovereign takes ths greatest care in selecting the best material for all kinds of service especially judicial service on the advice tendered by the Head of the Administration.

But I will be failing in my duty if I do not say there are complaints about the Village Panchayat Courts and Bench Magistrates' Courts. I would make a suggestion in this connection. There are twelve combined Village Panchayat and Bench Magistrate's Courts in the State. These authorities sit in civil jurisdiction or in criminal jurisdiction according as occasion demands. The functions, I suggest, may be separated. There should be a bifurcation of functions in the interests of the better Administration of Justice. The civil jurisdiction may be separated from the criminal jurisdiction. The Village Panchayat Court Judges ought not to be invested with the duty of the criminal jurisdiction also.

We have absolutely no complaint with regard to the recognition of the claims of the Bar for Government service. Ever since you, Sir, assumed charge of the Administration, the claims of the Bar have been duly recognised not only in the Judicial service but in all services of the Government. With these, I close.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I am very grateful to the honourable members for both the suggestions and the criticisms made.........

President: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 o'clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2.0 P. M.

The House re-assembled after lunch at 3 P. M. with the Dewan President in the Chair.

Dr. S. John (*Surgeon-General*): Took the oath and signed the Rolls.

President: I have received this letter. "The House accepted the opinion of Mr. N. Narayana Kurup in declaring Saturday a holiday with the impression that it should be a holiday for the State. If saturday is not going to be declared a public holiday, we are not for that holiday".

Eleven honourable members have signed it.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: May I take it that the House sits on Saturday?

President: It is not available for demands. On Saturday the Education Report will be discussed, and Monday will be a non-official day.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, before answering some of the points that have been discussed on the floor of this House, as a preliminary I may state that even if I am unable because of the limitation of time, to give expression to all that I feel on all the points that have been raised, I have made a note of those points and they will be submitted to the High Court for their consideration and will be considered by Government later with all the seriousness that the subject demands.

[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai]

I will proceed to one of the most important items that have been discussed. With regard to the plea for communal representation in the higher ranks of the Judicial service, I may repeat what I stated last time, that the utmost assurance could be given to all the communities that the fact that they belong to a particular community will not stand in the way of getting what they deserve in the Judicial Department. I am putting it like that, not because I am a member of the community which is well represented but because of the exigencies of the profession to which we belong. Recruitment to the higher services in the judiciary must inevitably and necessarily rest upon the mark that a gentleman makes at the Bar and on the extent to which a member of the Bar distinguishes himself at the Bar and impresses himself both by the volume of work he does and also...............

President: The vote will be taken at 3-15 P. M. The honourable member has got ten minutes.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Both by the volume of work which a gentleman possesses at the Bar as well as the impression he makes on the Judiciary not only in point of intelligence but may I state with emphasis in point of integrity and uprightness of character.

Mr. G. Madhavan: May I know from the honourable member whether these are the principles for the recruitment of Munsiffs also?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Those are the principles for the recruitment to every branch in the Judiciary. In the case of recruitment of Munsiffs, this question of communal representation is easier to solve because the standard set for recruitment to the higher ranks of the Judiciary is a little bit lower in the case of Munsiffs, for the simple reason that the Munsiffs are recruited, as honourable members are aware, from the juniors at the Bar or from those people who have been serving in the High Court or the District Courts as clerks. Therefore when a young man joins the Bar, say when he is about 25, and if he is to be recruited as a Munsiff when he is 34, the chances of the unrepresented community, the chances of a man's capacity being tested in the light of the statement I have made, will necessarily be a bit less difficult. In other words, by the time a young man reaches 32 or 33 years of age, he would certainly have made a mark in the Bar, but he will not have risen to such a position of eminence as of a gentleman who has to be recruited as a second judge would have made when he is about 43 or 44. I do not think for a moment that a member of any community should not be recruited for instance take the case of a Muslim member. The question has been put and I may assure the honourable house and the Muslim community that no Government is more anxious about the interest of the communities

which have not been represented, than this. That is a very sincere declaration I make on behalf of the Government. But you will also agree that appointment to the Judiciary stands on a slightly different footing from appointments to the other branches of the administration. For, a judicial officer must impress not only by the uniform courtesy which he must show to everybody at the Bar and outside, but also by the high integrity of character which must enable him to resist the blandishment of the Bar itself. The honourable members who are advocates will realise what I mean. Therefore, when the recruitments are made to the Munsiff's Posts we have got a wider range. For instance, take the case of the Muslim community. There are 7 people who are now practising at the Bar. Almost any one of them may be quite as good as any member of any other community if we consider the case of recruitment as a Munsiff. But I wonder whether any one of them will be equally fit for being selected to a Second Judges's post. I am not speaking with any disrespect. Nor do I think for a moment that they have no capacity ; or that they have not the same integrity as members of other communities. But one thing I might say. For a Second Judge's post, Government have laid down certain definite rules. One of these rules is about the standing at the Bar of the Advocate concerned. If a member of the Muslim community can put in an application and state: "I am getting at present on an average Rs. 500 a month ; I am sure I have fulfilled one of the main tests, namely, my standing in the Bar. Please give me employment." Then, I do not doubt, Sir, and I believe in your silent approval that you will consider his claim in preference to the claim of any other community, because Government will know that this is a community which deserves to be encouraged.

Mr. G. Madhavan : May I know whether Government can make it a principle and give chances for these communities ?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai : I do say that it is one of the principles to be followed. But if, unfortunately in the circumstances in which we are placed, it is found that there is a member of a community which is unrepresented in the Judiciary, but who does not come up exactly to the standard of every other test what is the alternative if he is fit by every other test and is likely to come up to the standard some rule may be relaxed. That is one of the really fundamental rules, because the capacity of a Munsiff or a Judge certainly depends upon his capacity as a lawyer.

Of course I myself am aware of certain appointments. Those are exceptions which prove the rule. Therefore I must assure the honourable House that if members of the committees which are not so far represented are available, who will fulfil these tests and can, or at least to a great extent, come up to the standard set, this Government will not hesitate to encourage the members of those communities in the interests of the communities as well as in the interest of the administration of justice.

Mr. K. C. Chandy (*Thodupuzha* cum *Meenachil*): May I know if the honourable member had these considerations in the recent appointment of two Munsiffs?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: These considerations were in mind when the recent appointment of the two munsiffs was made and I can assure the honourable member that the persons appointed came well within the standard and that was the reason to select them. Apart from the qualifications which I gave in answer to question No. 143 on the floor of this House, the capacity and various other qualifications here connected when the two Munsiffs were appointed recently. The appointments were made definitely on the principles I have enumerated.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: May I know whether there were no applicants amongst the unrepresented communities fulfilling these qualifications?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Yes, Sir. These tests include the test given in the answer to question No. 143.

I wanted, in fact, to say something more on the more important question of the statement; "quick disposal has affected the quality of work". I very earnestly but very emphatically repudiate that statement. If some overzealous young munsiff without understanding the full implications of the directions given has acted arbitrarily in a particular case, that is no reason for a general statement to this effect. I have been a member of the bar myself and if I may be allowed to be frank, I must say and I must take a share of the blame for that, that the members of the Bar are a great deal responsible for the delay in the disposal of cases. I do not mean any particular member of the Bar. It has become the vested interest of the members of the Bar to see that the cases are adjourned from day to day. Applications are put in because a party is not ready; when witnesses are coming, they are asked to go away and then applications are made on the ground that witnesses are not available. Applications are put in saying "I have work in the Assembly or in another court" etc. From the standard of the judiciary, this is not proper and regular. I am making this statement with the greatest possible sense of responsibility. But I have been a member of the Bar and in such a serious question as this I do not want to hide anything from the public and make a show of anything. That is the position.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: May I know to which court, the learned member's experience relates?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: My experience, though not very extensive, extends to several Courts including the Village Panchayat Court and Bench Magistrate's Court too. I must repeat

that is the position and the delay, has become so scandalous that the Government and the High Court thought it was time to cry halt to these things. I must pay a tribute to his Lordship the Chief Justice that he has been able to resist these vested interests for delay. He began with being unpopular, he began with being abused but at present there is no member of the bar who would not pay a tribute to the capacity and the courage with which he has resisted these applications for adjournments.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 15,36,436—under Demand VII—Administration of Justice was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

Mr. H. C. Papworth (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*): I move for a grant of Rs. 13,50,000 under Demand XVII—Education—Government grant to the Travancore University.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: I am not usually in the habit of opposing a Demand for grants, made by Government, but I am sorry that I have to oppose this Demand. One of the reasons which induces me to oppose the Demand for grant is that the replies given to our questions for information regarding the University are far from being satisfactory. Almost all of them are stereotyped and the answer is given that the University is an independent incorporated body and that the members of this House have no right to interfere with the internal management of the affairs of that body.

President: It is pointed out by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor that not one of the questions was sent to the University. They were all answered straight away in the Secretariat with the materials available there. So I have no objection to a vote of censure being passed, but it must be passed not on the University because none of the questions went to the University. I will make the position clearer. Who ever else you can blame, you can't blame the University because none of the questions of the honourable member was sent to the University and their opinion asked for. Government took the responsibility of saying that they do not propose to answer. So the censure should be on the General Administration grant and I am perfectly willing to allow the honourable member to censure the Government in the matter.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: If questions are not sent to the University, I do not know why we should be allowed to put them.

President: As the head of the Government, I am responsible for the answer, and as head of the Government again, I am liable to be censured.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: But I submitted.

President : I may say this here. The University is an independent body. I have taken the same line with regard to municipalities and other bodies. Decentralisation is essential. Government cannot possibly run the University, and therefore a separate Act was passed. There are elected members of the University Senate, there is a syndicate, there are Boards of Study, there is the Academic Council and lastly there are the faculties. All these are entitled to put the same questions which the honourable member has put-and such questions have been put and have been answered-whether satisfactorily or not it is not for me in this capacity to say. But so long as you have entrusted the University, or for that matter, the municipality, or any other body with certain statutory functions, they should be allowed the liberty to perform those functions well or ill. If this House is of the impression that the University has failed in its trust, honourable members may resist the grant and may throw out the grant. But so far as the inner details are concerned, this Government have taken the view-it may be wrong-that if you have constituted a statutrory body, you must not look into the day-to-day working of that body. I will give an instance. I know, as a matter of fact, that in certain municipalities wrong appointments are being made I know that in certain other municipalities, misappropriations are being either condoned or winked at or ignored completely. It is quite easy for Government to go on sending questions from time to time to the municipalities. 'Why did you make this appointment'? 'Why have you not prosecuted this man or that? Government have, on the other hand, proceeded to some extent. There is the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. If he reports that there is a serious case of misappropriation, then Government start prosecution. In serious matters Government proceed. Similar principles apply to the University.

Mr. K. C. Chandy : I do not want that the internal affairs of the University should be dictated by this House. Let it carry on its affairs in its own way. But, carrying on the internal affairs of a statutory body is one thing, and supplying us with the information we ask for is is quite another thing.

President : As I said, the honourable member is quite entitled to say Government's attitude in regard to this is wrong. They have not sent a single question to the University. All the answers have been answered straight away as soon as the questions were received by the President. The President has ordered that these will not go to the University. Therefore Mr. Papworth does not even know what questions were put by the honourable member,

Mr. K. C. Chandy : But, Sir, without getting the informations wanted by our questions, is it possible to discuss this

Demand? That is why I protest against such attitude. Government's position is not right. The University is a Government Department. And, again the officers of the University are, primarily, the officers of Government. They are governed by Travancore Service Regulations.

President: They are merely Government servants to the extent that they are paid by Government and are governed by the Travancore Service Regulations in regard to pay, leave and so forth. But the discipline and the day-to-day conduct are under the supervision and scrutiny of the University. Those officers are lent to the University.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: If that is the position assumed, the Demand should have been made non-votable. Without furnishing answers to our question, there is no rhyme in the Pro-Vice-Chancellor coming to this House to ask for a grant.

The second reason why I oppose this demand is, that after all, in the University, things are not going in the proper way. The appointments are based more on communal or personal considerations than upon anything else. I will quote before this House a striking and definite instance of such a policy. There was an advertisement for the post of a Malayalam Lecturer in the Training College. The qualifications prescribed were Malayalam Honours with class, or an M. A. and L. T. with a first or a second class. It was also pointed out that preferance would be given to applicants with teaching experience. Now there were five applicants for this post. One was a Syrian Catholic, another was an L. M. S. Christian, the third was a Muslim, the fourth, an Ezhava and the fifth, a Nair. The qualifications of these candidates may be mentioned in this connection. The Syrian Catholic was an M. A, in Malayalam; and had a second class in the L. T. degree examination and had 15 years' teaching experience, of which nine years was in a Training School. The Muslim candidate had an honours degree (second class) in Malayalam, and a second class in L. T. and three or four years' teaching experience. The L. M. S. Christian was a triple M. A. in Malayalam, Tamil and English, with a second class in L. T. and six years' teaching experience. The Ezhava candidate a lady, was a Malayalam M. A., L. T. with honours and had six years' teaching experience. The fifth candidate, a Nair, had an honours degree with no class, an L. T. degree also with no class, and only a few months' teaching experience. The appointment ultimately went to him, to the candidate of the most favoured community. This was also the case when two Malayalam lecturers were appointed in other Colleges of the University. Though there were applicants from other communities, all those applications were thrown overboard and the appointments were given to the applicants from the Nair Community.

President: Who dealt with those applications, Mr. Papworth ?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I was going to explain that in regard to the very posts of lecturers, we invited applications by advertisement.

President: You may speak afterwards. But who made the selections ?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: The Selection Committee, Sir, rather two Selection Committees, one, professional of which I was not a member and the second, the Interview Committee in which I am a member.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: I do not charge the Vice-Chancellor or the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for any of these appointments. In fact, they are.........

Mr. H. C Papworth: I am prepared to take the full responsibility.

President: Order, order. As a matter of fact, that is my recollection too that this was the choice of the Selection Committee. But the Pro-Vice-Chancellor who cannot be accused of any particular bias against Syrian Catholics, has taken the responsibility on himself.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I was Chairman of the final Interview Committee which made the selection.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: The Selection Committee under which the Pro-Vice-Chancellor wants to take shelter is only a camouflage.

President: On the other hand he is taking the responsibility on himself.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I am prepared to take the full responsibility as far as this afternoon is.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: Another matter is the injustice perpetrated by the University in the revision of salaries. All the grades have not benefited uniformly. In the grades of the lecturers of the Women's College, a new grade has been created. When lecturers teaching in the Intermediate classes of the other University colleges are given Rs. 125-175, those in the Women's College are given only a lower grade of salary.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: That is not so. There are no lecturers for the Intermediate classes of the University Colleges ; they teach all classes.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: I beg your pardon, Sir.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I said in the Women's College people teach only in the Intermediate Classes, but in the University College, there are no teachers who teach exclusively in the intermediate classes.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: Another point is, the recent revision of Salaries in the University has not been made to apply equally to all the Departments of the University. I do not want to mention the particular departments which did not get the benefit of the recent revision. Then there is extravagant expenditure in the University. I will just quote one instance. The salary of the Registrar was revised ten or twelve times by the University on one side, by the Government on the other, and then there is also the general revision; so much so, while the Registrar was getting only Rs. 200 or 300 five years back, he is now getting about 3½ times. That is an instance of extravagant expenditure which it is not proper to incur. On these grounds, I oppose the Demand for grant.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I support the demand. And it is very satisfactory to note that the University is bestowing sufficient consideration on all matters pertaining to its sphere. I would bring to the notice of the University only one fact. The students who appear for the B. A. degree examination in our University and pass in one subject sometimes go to other Universities for taking technical courses like the B. Com. Medicine etc., and then they have to take a migration certificate. After studying there, they come back to sit for the other parts of B. A. Examination and then they are not allowed to do so. That is a very serious disadvantage to them. When they go to other places for studying technical courses, before completely passing their B. A. they are not leaving Travancore once, for all; they do not lose the rights which they are entitled to here, they go only for a temporary period. Such students, I pray, should be given the right to appear for the rest of the subjects in the usual course here.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: In supporting the demand, I wish to point out that better encouragement should be given to Sanskrit. My suggestion is that the sanskrit college should be raised to the first grade by introducing the B. O. L. and M. O. L. and Sahityavisarad examinations.

President: Does the honourable member really think that there is a demand for a Sanskrit College? There is no use of giving unnecessary hopes to the pupil in this matter. The honourable members can easily accuse me of being unsympathetic as regards the study of Sanskrit and all the rest of it, but all that is in vain. Supposing you start a first grade college for that purpose and then award degrees, what happens to these young people? You have to consider the number of people who have come out of the college in terms of vacancies or likely vacancies arising in this

[President.]

university. Further, this university is only in its infant stage when compared to the others The training that is acquired here has to be got approved by others as well. Each university has a problem of its own. That is why I feel worried when such demands come up. The same is the case with Tamil and Malayalam. In the coming days, unless you can say that there is a career open to these people, there is no use developing that side of activity. For, it will be leading us nowhere. We have therefore to consider the question from that standpoint.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: One could study that language for cultural development.

President: What is the number of people here who are prepard to study for the sake of mere culture? How many are willing to repose themselves on that? There is not much of substance in that.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: From what I learn, there are people who come here to learn the languages and taking degrees. The second suggestion is that the students who were admitted in research studies leave the college during the middle of their studies to accept employment elsewhere. I do not know whether I am correct. But if that is a fact, it must be discouraged.

President: Originally, it was so. There is great improvement in that. The first batch of students being war time got appointments elsewhere because of their science subjects. Many people got a salary of Rs. 300 or 400 to start with elsewhere. People who went without the permission of Government have got jobs in Simla and Delhi and all of them may be returning back very soon. They will realise their folly for having left without permission. Men who had scientific qualifications were very highly paid, something like Rs. 750. In fact, there was one gentleman who got Rs. 400 in an Indian State got straightway Rs. 2,000 because of such qualifications.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: Sir, I wish to point out one more and that relates to the publication of old manuscripts; Formerly, there were two sections, both Malayalam and Sanskrit, They have been amalgamated. The Pandits of those branches are being poorly paid. Since they are doing research work, they have to be paid properly so that books could be promptly collected and printed.

Mr. K, S. Joseph: Sir, I oppose the demand in order to criticise certain policies adopted by the University. I am glad that at last I have one more friend in this House to oppose a demand, incidently. My friend, Mr. Chandy, pointed out that there was something strange estrangement in the appointment of a professor

for Malayalam. Yesterday, I got an answer with regard to the appointment of another professor for Biology. To my question as to who was responsible for the selection, an answer was given in which it was stated that a body outside the University made the selection. When I asked, if it was a statutory body, I was told no. That seems to be a very wrong policy for the University. To ask an outside body who cannot explain to us how and why they make certain selections, appears to me to be whimsical.

President: Generally, I am speaking subject to correction, the practice in the Universities all the world over is that the University authorities themselves do not participate in the selection of certain posts, especially professors. They generally ask members of other Universities to help in that selection and similarly members of this University are asked to make selections elsewhere.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: That is the usual procedure, Sir, in the case of higher appointments in the category of professors.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Whatever that be, to me, that selection appears to be whimsical. As I pointed out yesterday when answering that question, though there were Doctors and Masters in that subject with 16, 17 and 20 years of experience in the teaching line and who are eminently suited to be selected for this specific appointment of professor ship, the selection was made of a gentleman who had just 4 years experience and who had only a research M. Sc. degree.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: May I know his name?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Mr. Bhaskaran Nair is the name. I would even go to the extent of saying that I wonder if a research M. Sc. graduate is properly qualified to handle the Honors or even for that matter B. Sc. for the subject in that particular department. As I remarked in the beginning, that seems to be slightly whimsical.

Turning my attention to another point which is a serious one, I understand that this university presented for examination some students to a body made up of the most eminent men, in a particular subject, for Doctorate. That eminent body made certain remarks. They themselves were quite sure of the proficiency of the students. The students were not found to be quite up to the mark. Inspite of that they recommended the Doctorate degree for a gentleman. For what reason, and how they were competent for any reason, I do not know, our Syndicate seems to have turned down the proposal of that examining body. I do not know how they arrogated to themselves that power of going over the head of the body of examiners who, so far as I have understood, are some of the most eminent men in India in the subjects concerned.

Mr. H. C. Papworth May I ask, what is the evidence for such a statement? Wherefrom did the honourable member get this story.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I got this information from certain nswers given in the University Senate.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, the reports of the examining body are kept confidential and have never, as far as I know, left my office. The honourable member's information is not correct.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I am sorry then. Speaking subject to correction, my information is this. If the honourable member Mr. Papworth thinks that I am wrong, he can certainly correct me. I am even told that some of the examiners of that body returned the honorarium received by them from here,

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Absolutely worng information.

K S. Joseph: As I said I speak subject to correction, I do not know how far my information is correct.

President: I know that there has been a certain amount of propaganda on this matter and I know the origin of that as well. But it was stated that such an eminent body having got so thoroughly disgusted with the step, returned the money and all the rest of it. We know nothing in the matter. How the story got abroad we did not know.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: On a point of information, Sir. Did any of them send any donation here?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: No, Sir.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: It seems to me that.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, I may say that it was all based on idle gossip. When this matter was raised in the Senate I asked for a report to be given.

President: I should like to know whether there was any newspaper report and if it was accepted?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: If it was true, it is a very serious matter

President: I will say this much. Mr. Mathew was a member of the Senate. He said with great conviction that he heard someone putting foreward a theory that somebody considered it as a very serious matter. The scandal was that so eminent a body was appointed to select a professor and that such a body's recommendation was turned down. On hearing that, the members got so indignant they even returned the remuneration they received and so on and so forth. Thereupon, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor asked him to find out whether there was any newspaper report or any other report about this matter, because he heard of no donation having been given, nor was there any return of the remuneration. Thus the information was found to be false.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I shall be happy to know that it was false. But I think there is an element of truth in it.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, I deny that at once. No member of that body ever returned his remuneration. Nobody has given a donation. The examiners have been paid and their receipts are filed in my office. I cannot say any more emphatically than that in this matter.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I accept that statement. Sir, may I know from the honourable member if a degree was recommended for the student concerned,

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, I am not prepared to divulge a recommendation which is confidential. Tradition is, it is wrong to ask such things in a University.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: That answer seems to be not to the point. When a student is presented it is only for a degree and it appears he was recommended for a degree, Everybody knows about the representation of students.

President: No student knows the result that he is chosen or is not chosen.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I take it for granted that, generally, recommendations of the examining body are accepted by the body that presents the students, I do not know of any instance where a body of examiners recommended a thing and some other body turned it down. These two events go together and it is why it is strange to get such an answer If a body of examiners recommended a degree and another body has turned it down and that is the order of the day, I am wrong. Generally such a recommendation is accepted by a body—I think I am right.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of Government is about the accommodation of students. This year the University were considerate. But the University College tried their best not to be of any help. In the matter of admissions to the college, students of this country had to run about from place to place not only in Travancore but all over South India. I am sure that for the next 4 or 5 years, till depression sets in after the war, you will get an increasing number of students for admission to the university. So, if this question is not tackled now and straightaway, I am afraid the delay will lead to hardship for the students of this country. This year the Pro-Vice-Chancellor was good enough to sanction 40 to 60 seats more in the B Sc. course and therefore our students escaped the ordeal of running from place to place for admission.

President: The same thing happens elsewhere. The honourable members will readily realise that for some reason or other, last year and this year, in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, numbers

[President.]

trying to get admission into colleges have increased. If the honourable member says that people from here went elsewhere, people from South India and the rest of India too came here. Somehow during the last two years, this problem has been greatly on the increase.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: That is why I suggested the number is bound to increase and we should provide straightway for that. We have our own university and we have to provide accommodation for our students. Whenever a student has to go outside to join a college in South India he requires an emigration certificate and if that could not be secured in time, he may have to lose the year. There are very serious difficulties. I know of students who have not been able to join the College because of these difficulties. Therefore, I would recommend to the Uuiversity that by the beginning of the next academic year accommodation is provided in the Science section of the college particularly to as many more pupils as possible.

I do not know how much use is made of the Statistics department of the University for meeting the needs of the State. I think that the Statistics department could be much better used next year particularly. Statistics with regard to industry and things like that could be very conveniently undertaken by the Statistics department.

Lastly, let me touch upon Research. The Research department has been in existence for the last 5 or 6 years. They claim to have done something. But so far as the common man is concerned, their researches have not helped much. The disease of the cocoanut palm, of paddy and other crops have not at all been eradicated nor have they been able to do much, so far as I am aware. I wish the Research department could do much more useful work and make its place useful to the public. I would even go to the extent of suggesting a committee to go into the work of the Research department and see how it can be improved. For the reasons stated above, I oppose the demand.

Mr. G. Madhavan: Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government certain facts when I speak on the University demand. I want to speak on the question of giving equal opportunities to all the communities. When equal opportunities are given we can see that unrepresented communities can take the opportunity and set an example. Take for example the appointment of Mr. Paramu to the Treasury Bench. Ezhavas are ever in gratitude to the Government for such an appointment. I take it as an example for giving equal opportunities for the members of all communities. There should be certain reservation in the matter of technical studies for the unrepresented communities. With these words I support the demand.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan. Sir,

President: Atleast four members are desirous of speaking on this demand and we have got only 20 minutes. So each honourable member will speak for 5 minuts.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: സർ, ദീർഘകാലമായി ഈ സംസ്ഥാനം പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ച ഒന്നാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സംസ്കാരത്തെയും, വിജ്ഞാനത്തേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായ ഒരു നില ലഭിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളത്. അങ്ങയുടെ കാലത്തുതന്നെ അതു സാധിച്ചുകണ്ടതിൽ ഞാൻ അത്യന്തം സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. അതിന്റെ പുരോഗമനപരമായ നിലയ്ക്കു ഏററവും അനുരൂപന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ കാലാകാലങ്ങളിൽ അതിനെ നയിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി അങ്ങ് തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്ന ദീർഘാലോചന ബുദ്ധിയേയും വിവേചനാവൈഭവത്തേയും ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. ശൈശവനിലയിൽ നിന്ന് മുന്നോട്ടുപോകുന്ന സർവ്വകലാശാലാപ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ലഘുവായ ദോഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ തന്നെയും അതിന്റെ റിസർച്ചുവകുപ്പ് ചെയ്യുന്ന ആ സേവനം, ആ മഹത്തായ നേട്ടം മററുള്ള സർവ്വകലാശാലകൾക്കും മാതൃകാപരമായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കെ. എസ്. ജോസഫ് പരാമർശിച്ച ഒരു കാര്യം ഞാൻ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാകയാൽ തൽസംബന്ധമായി കൂടുതൽ അറിവു എനിക്കുണ്ട്. നിരാശയ്ക്കു വിധേയനെന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്ന മി. ജോൺസ് ബാല്യകാലം മുതൽ തന്നെ നിപുണനായ ഒരു റിസർച്ച് വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയാണ്. ഈ കിംവദന്തി കേട്ടപ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചു. ചില സംഗതികളിൽ വിഷമമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും മി. ജോസഫ് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത് മുഴുവനും അതിശോക്തിപരമായ പർവ്വതീകരണമാണെന്നു ഖണ്ഡിതമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ കഴിയും.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I should be very happy if it is so.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: സർ, ഇവിടെ മാത്രമല്ല, അഖിലേൻഡ്യാ ക്രൈസ്തവ ഫെഡറേഷൻ കമ്മററിയിലും അത്തരത്തിൽ ദുഷ്പ്രചരണം നടത്തിയതായി എനിക്കു അറിയാൻ ഇടയുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അഖിലേൻഡ്യാ ക്രൈസ്തവ ഫെഡറേഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് സംശയാസ്പദമായ ഒരു ചോദ്യം ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയിൽ ചോദി

[Mr. A. N. Satyanesan.]

ച്ചത്. ഞാൻ ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് അസമത്വ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ നിയമനം സംബന്ധിച്ചും പ്രമോഷൻ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പൂർണ്ണസംതൃപ്തി ഉണ്ടെന്ന് അർത്ഥമാക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് പല സന്ദർഭത്തിലും പരാതിയുള്ളതായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് ആവോളം കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം യൂണിവേഴ്സിററിയിൽ ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം സർവ്വകലാശാലയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും എനിക്ക് അപേക്ഷയുണ്ട്.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: I rise to a point of order whether these appointments will come within the purview of the discussion.

President: They are not out of order. But generally we do not discuss them. My ruling was that I deprecated this House going into details of the daily contact and administration of Statutory Bodies I cannot rule it out of order under any provision of the Rules. It is only a suggestion that I gave as a matter of expediency.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: പൊതുമുതലിൽ നിന്നും ഇതിലേക്ക വ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു നിർദ്ദേശം എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഞാൻ പരാമർശിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ധാരാളം സ്റ്റാഫുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു രജിസ്ട്രാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. യൂണിവേഴ്സിററി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഒരു ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ട എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണ്. ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവിയുടെ ചുമതല അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുണ്ട്. ഒരാളെത്തന്നെ ദീർഘകാലം തുടന്നു വച്ചേയ്ക്കാതെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഹെഡിനെ എന്നപോലെ രജിസ്ട്രാരേയും പരിഗണിച്ച് ൫ വർഷത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ മാററി നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽക്കൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറും യൂണിവേഴ്സിററിയും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, I have great pleasure...

President: I find that there is tremendous anxiety on the part of the honourable members with regard to the appointment of the Assistant Registrar. It started in the Syndicate and went up to the Assembly and there were some questions asked whether there was immediate urgency or any specific contingency for such an appointment. I have consulted the matter with the Pro-Vice Chancellor. He says that there is no such idea. So I do not think there need be any anxiety on the part of the honourable members with regard to that matter.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, I have very great pleasure to support the Demand for the most privileged section of the public servants in the State. When compared to other public servants, who have spent larger number of years in study involving greater expenditure to become experts as in Medical service, who have to work without leave even comparatively, the University employees can be designated as the gentlemen of the Gilded Towers.

Sir, I am sorry to say that the University is taking a stepmotherly attitude towards Malayalam and Sanskrit. Even though, students for M. A's are coached up and results shown, is these subjects, those who teach are still designated as Superintendents, instead of Professors. I do not see any reason to deny that privilege to them by our University which gives special consideration to Oriental languages. I have been moving heaven and earth for this for the past several years.

Mr. S. Narayana Iyer: It has been changed.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: The Budget does not say so.

President: The change was effected after the printing of the Budget. If the Hon. Member had seen the Press Notes, he would have found that we have changed the name into professors.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I thank you, Sir, for the information. As that change has not been notified in the University Budget, I was not able to know the change and hence my criticism. Even then, Sir, the pay of those incumbants is shown as Rs. 200-250. Even the pay and scale of a first grade Lecturer is from 170 to 250 with an annual increment of Rs. 15. The first grade Lecturer gets the maximum by 5 years and can aspire to be a Professor, while the Malayalam professor gets his Rs- 250 within five years and stops there.

President: This pay also has been increased.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I thank you for the information. Sir, our students are not able to secure seats in our Colleges and the parents are put to great loss and difficulties. As we have a College and University, our students are not given admission outside also. I was not able to secure seat for my nephew this year. I tried at various places, even at Chidambaram and was disappointed. Finally, he was forced to take History instead of Science so as not to lose one year. Even those who got admission here, are put to difficulties for want of residential quarters. Sir, this Government which spent lavishly in educational matters should be kind enough to increase the number of seats in Colleges, at least 100 for each groups and also put up more Hostels

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

for separate residence of ladies and gentlemen students. As rent can be levied to realise 12% interest even, the Government may be pleased to take the matter seriously to redress the grievances by the next College year.

President: It is conceded we are trying to do some thing.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, even though the University admits the best students only, the result is comparatively poor. I doubt that the authorities are not keen on the results as these are the privileged set of public servants. The Government shall issue strict directions to produce the best results.

Sir, two of my best friends, Honourable members of this House have been making heated criticism repeatedly by questions and speeches regarding the appointment of a Nair candidate and the revision of pay and scale of the Registrar of the University. One of my friends was saying that such things happened as the receipients were Nairs, who are the most favoured community. Sir, I should like to know whether the Government accepts that insinuating opinion. If so, I have no case.

President: I hope they would not.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, from the trend of the argument, it would appear that the Syrian Catholic candidate who competed for the post did not get it due to the influence of the Nair Registrar. Thank God the Pro-Vice-Chancellor took the entire responsibility of the selection of the Nair candidate instead of the Christian candidate. His answer that the Christian candidate was the last and worst fifth out of the five candidates might have satisfied my friends. Sir, my friends forgot the fact that the Registrar was a First Grade Lecturer before he became a Registrar. Whenever the pay and scale of Lecturers and Professors revised, the Registrar's pay and scale also has been raised. He would have got the Professor's grade by this time, if he had been in the teaching staff. Further the Registrars in other Universities are in the pay and scale of the Professors. It is clear therefore that no favour was shown to our Registrar by anybody. Even otherwise, if the pay and scale of the Registrar has been raised, it is not by him but by authorities who found him to be of some worth. Why should others look with suspicious eye.

I am at a loss to know why my friends are angry towards the appointment of Nairs alone but for the particular animosity to a community. If only my friends had said that the pay and scale of the University hands in general is comparatively higher and out of proportion to the work, I can certainly join with them. But to say that Nair alone shall not be appointed or his pay cannot be increased even though he is entitled to get it is something provoking. Their

deep-rooted hatred was patent from the remark "that the Malayalam Lecturer's post was given to a member of the most favoured community". Sir, I am rather disappointed to hear such criticism for my learned and experienced friends in this House on personal grievance.

Sir, I understand that the University has given direction to appoint only the Sahitya Visarad of the University to the High Schools as Malayalam Pandits. The Vidwans of the Madras University are more qualified and they were given the appointment. The Director is very unjust. Hence the Director may be asked to appoint the Vidwans of the Madras University also as Malayalam Pandits in High Schools.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the demand. The activities of the University, especially its activities on the Research side deserve congratulation. The activities of the Research Department will pave the way for the agricultural and industrial prosperity of our country. My learned friend, Mr. Joseph said that nothing is done by way of research into the Coconut disease. I may inform my learned friend at once that a plant Pathologist is investigating on the question of the cocanut disease under the scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. That can be seen from the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department. The research in regard to Shark Liver oil, tapioca, soil analysis nutrition, and indigenous drugs all deserve encomium. People from outside have paid excellent tributes to the work of the University in regard to its research Eminent persons from outside have given liberal donations. Is it not proof positive of the immense potentialities of our Research Department?

Then my learned friend Mr. Chandy said about some injustice in regard to appointment. It was said that there were more deserving applicants for a lecturers place in the Training College. Of course, as was already explained, applications with the prescribed qualifications were invited and the final selection was made by two expert committees. Therefore I do not think there can be any room for complaint as regards the selection of the particular candidate because the selection had the approval of two expert Committees. It was then said that the salary of the Registrar was revised on more than three occasions. The revision of salary was made in a view of the heavy responsibility that devolve upon the Registrar's office and in view of the fact that he was discharging his duties efficiently and to the best of his conscience. I do not think anybody will grudge about the pay of the Registrar here when we compare his pay with the pay of the Registrar of the Madras University.

[Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai.]

Before closing, I have to point out one matter. I have to urge upon the Government and the University authorities regarding the necessity of increasing the salary of the Lecturers in the Law College, The Professors were receiving a salary of Rs. 300 formerly. Their salary was revised and they are now on a scale of Rs. 450-700. Of course, there is no complaint with regard to that The revised scale is consistent with the qualification required of the professors and the important work they are expected to do. But there are these lecturers who are in a sad plight. Their pay is only Rs. 150 even now. I do not know why *status quo* is maintained as regards lecturers.

President: Are you referring to the part-time lecturers?

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Yes, Sir. I would request Government to kindly consider this question and see whether it is possible to do justice to these part-time lecturers in the matter of their pay.

President: The honourable Member will finish.

Mr K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, another matter which I want to point out is that, the B. A.'s and the B. Sc.'s of our University, when they apply for admission in the B. Com. of the Bombay University, are asked to sit for an examination in English, whereas those who pass the B. A. or B. S. C. Examinations from other Universities are not so required. That is an anomaly and I would request the University and the Government to see whether that difficulty could be obviated.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Sir, in supporting the demand, I wish to point out that there is something wrong with the administration of the colleges maintained by the University. In the matter of results in examinations, these colleges appear to be in the background. We are paying the Professors, Lecturers and Principals very large amounts as salary. We select the students for admission to the colleges after a severe test; we give a liberal provision for the University to purchase apparatus, books for libraries and in spite of all these, I do not know how such a low percentage of passes is seen in the University Colleges. I feel that there is something wrong, with the administration of the colleges.

The second point which I wish to deal with is the need for providing more hostels for young men and woman who come to study in the colleges. Looking at the medical examination of the students in the report of the University for 1119, we see that the male students affected by malnutrition come to 12·14 per cent, and

women students 31·96 per cent. The report is unsatisfactory because we do not know how many students were examined in total. This state of affairs should be changed by asking all the students men and women to live in the hostels.'

The third point which I would like to urge on the attention of the Government is that there should be a central library for the University, the books of which should be available to the mofussil colleges also. I do not know whether there is any provision in the University library rules providing for these books to be used by the other colleges also. We have a very good library here and the mofussil colleges may not be able to get such good books.

The fourth point is regarding a common complaint among the students. Last year, when the Inter-University sports were conducted here I think it was the football matches, I asked the students of the local colleges why they did not come out prominent in the Inter-University matches. They told me that good sportsmen were not encouraged in the University Colleges. I did not catch the full significance of their complaint, but they told me that after passing the intermediate examination, though the student is prominent in games if he does not get the average marks for admission to the B. A. classes, he is refused admission.

President: Order, order. We can encourage sport by giving certain relaxations of that kind if really experts are forthcoming. In that way, it is possible for this University to foster the athletic spirit in the young men. A person who was a classmate of my late brother-in-law—Gopalaswamy was kept in the college as the best bowler until he became a class-mate of mine. After nine years, he was sent up and he failed—it was the last failing when he appeared with me—and then he was appointed to the Tamil Department in the college on a high salary and there was a memorial erected in honour of his name. It was a case of professional or quasi-professional athlete. In America, the base ball players are paid a thousand or two thousand dollars and they are allowed to remain in the college rolls. They are not to attend any lectures, but they go on for ten or fifteen years as the colleges has to win in the games.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: You have presented an extreme case.

President: No, no. It is well-known. A very intimate friend of mine Mr. Anantharaman......, who was a class-mate of mine, was in a college at Bangalore. There he was winning in games for eleven years and then he joined the staff of the college and then they erected a hall in his name. It was in quite recent times.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Take the Alwaye College, or the Christian College in Madras. They keep a number of students for a certain number of years until they get another batch of students.

President: Order, order. Large subventions are intended for the purpose of coaching our students in cricket, in hockey and in football. I trust they will make use of them and I may say honestly that nobody in the University will be more keen than I am to promote sport. I should be very glad if they take keen interest in cricket, hockey or foot-ball. But, as a matter of fact, after an year or two, they slack off. That is the real difficulty. If honourable members have any influence with them they may tell them that. Given a cricket bowler who is a graduate, and an honours graduate, for a job which does not involve a technical knowledge, I would certainly prefer the cricket man. That is a matter which I wish to make perfectly clear.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: It happened recently that the All India Foot-ball Tournament was held here. I have been told that persons who came from Bombay and other places gave free scholarships to good players here and took some of our best student players to Bombay and Calcutta. Just like that, some scholarships or other encouragements should be given......

President: If the honourable member will suggest the names, certainly, it will be considered.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Lastly, I have to state that the seat of this University should be changed from this place.

President: To.....?

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: To a country place, just ten or twelve miles away and I think more buildings should not be constructed for this University in this City.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: Sir, I support the Demand. Our University, within its short period of existence, has attained a status and fame especially in the matter of research. Our Dewan President was able to do everything in the matter of research which will bring greater yields to our country, in developing industries.

With regard to the appointment of a Selection Board, I appreciate the procedure adopted by the University, in entursting the selection of candidates to a number of experts constituted from outside the University. That expert body was able to select candidates for Malayalam and Tamil Lecturerships. I have got some experience in the matter of selection of Tamil lecturers. We put forth three candidates. One was a student of our College. He was a M. A. I Class. Another was a second-class M. A. and was also an L.T.-II Class, in addition to a service of six years in high schools. I am glad that we were able to get an efficient candidate

from Madura who is an M. A., L. T., We find that though he is a Christian, he has passed first-class in Tamil and has been selected for the post of Tamil Lecturer.

Another significant point in that selection is this the expert body is constituted from outside the province of the University, and again, the fact that some of us, members of the Legislature—have not been selected to the Committee is not really a grievance against the Board.

I next want to say something about Tamil. In the Extension Lectures arranged by the University, I do not think that there is a scheme for providing lectures in Tamil. There are efficient people available in the Madras Presidency—scholars, poets and eminent men in the field—who can develop Tamil literature in our University. Further, these extension lectures may be extended to the Tamil Section of the University.

My learned friend, Mr. Narayana Panickar, was sying that the Sanskrit College also should be developed and there was an answer made by the Chair. There is some difference between the demand for Sanskrit and that of Tamil. We have got a better field throughout the State for Tamil, and if Tamil Section is developed in the University by the introduction of B. A. (Hons.) Course and by giving proper encouragement to the professors and students, we can then command the whole of South India in this respect. I may say that the majority of the candidates passing the Vidwan examination of our University have been following good pursuits in the Madras Presidency. In fact, 60 per cent of them are found in Ramnad, Madura and Kumbakonam, and most of them get even about Rs. 100 by way of tuition per mensem.

Therefore, the status of the Tamil Vidwans must be taken into consideration in fixing their salaries in relation to the salaries of those who have passed the Mahopadyaya examination.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I wish to devote a little of the time at my disposal to take the House into my confidence – though there is nothing confidential about it and the more publicity that is given to it the better—with regard to the method that the University has recently been adopting in making its appointments. I want the House to realise that we are hedging ourselves in with these rules and regulations and ordinances with regard to the making of appointments in order that these appointments may be made equitably and impartially.

In answer to a question by Mr. Joseph this morning, I outlined the ordinances regarding the appointment to the higher grades of teaching, namely, the Professors. When applications are invited by advertisement, neither the religion nor the caste of the applicants is asked for. The column relating to religion or caste which

appears in very many applications forms in other spheres is altogether omitted in the University. We do not ask for a man's religion or caste in any appointment that we make.

As we get applications from all over India, from well-qualified people, naturally we want expert professional advice. The Syndicate it not a body of professional nature. For instance, we have advertised, at the moment, for the post of a Professor of Statistics. There is no Statistician here who is capable of advising us. Therefore, we must send these applications to somebody who can advise, namely, to the best Statisticians in India in order that they may sort out these applications and advise the Syndicate as to who, in their opinion, is the most suitable person. That is the way in which appointments of Professors are made. I think that is the only method which can possibly result in absolute impartiality, and ensure the impossibility of any kind of favouritism. The Syndicate is the appointing authority and the Expert Committee, which has no statutory power is an *ad hoc* committee appointed to advise the Syndicate. Naturally, therefore, unless for exceptionally good reasons which should be recorded, the Syndicate will accept the advice of these experts.

In regard to the lower lecturerships, we cannot possibly call upon the great men in India to help us in making junior appointments. What we do in these cases is generally to advertise, and then we send the applications to an expert local committee. I will take the instance of the Malayalam Lecturership which has been referred to in the House this afternoon. We appointed a Malayalam lecturer recently. The applications, in which neither the caste nor religion was asked for, were sent to a Selection Committee of Malayalam scholars. They picked out five people whose qualifications were more or less the same, and those five were sent for, for a personal interview. The Selection Committee also became the interviewing body to which I myself was added as Chairman, not that I know Malayalam but I am not an extraordinarily bad judge of persons and I like to know something of the character and personality of the candidates before they are appointed. Professional questions were put to these candidates in my presence by the experts of the Selection Committee, and finally, as a result of that, we discussed and came to a conclusion as to who was the best of these candidates.

As one honourable member enumerated the candidates— I do not know how these things go out—he certainly knew that five candidates were selected for the interview, and as he knew it, I might as well affirm that what he said was perfectly true. The first in the order of Selection was a Nair, who, in the opinion of

everybody stood above the other candidates. The second was an L. M. S. Christian; the third was a Muslim; the fourth was a woman candidate and the fifth was a catholic candidate- a very bad fifth and in fact he stood no chance whatever. That is how the Malayalam Lecturer was appointed. If any one can think of any other better method by which these rules can be tightened to ensure greater impartiality, I shall only be too pleased to add it to our present procedure.

Another point that was referred to on the floor of this House was about the results in University College. It is not the first time that I have heard complaints that the results in University College are not as good as they ought to be. Whilst I would emphasise the fact that we cannot always judge by examination results, I do realize that it is one of the criteria which must be looked at, and the fact that complaints have been made in this House and elsewhere will strengthen my hands and the hands of the Syndicate in endeavouring to improve in certain departments the work and teaching in the College. It is not, however, quite easy to do; I do not quite know why. The Syndicate have been looking into this matter and only about a couple of months ago they passed an order that the College should work for 160 days in the year. It did not seem to me to be very much to ask a College to work for 160 days of the 365 days. We used to work more than that period in Madras, but the College here finds it impossible to do so, and I do not know why. But the fact that it has been a subject of complaint in the House will strengthen the Syndicate's hands in that direction. As I told the other House, the Syndicate, at its last meeting, decided to appoint a Commission to examine the teaching work not only in the colleges maintained by the University but also in the colleges admitted to the privileges of this University, and we hope that as a result of the Commission, the standard of teaching will be improved and that the number of teaching hours will be made more equitable and that there will be a general improvement in the level of academic teaching.

With regard to the migration certificate, one honourable member raised the point whether a person who leaves this University and gets a migration certificate cannot come back. As a matter of actual fact, we have no power of our own-by unilateral action-to alter the rule. But the University has taken the matter to the notice of the Inter-Universities Board. Our suggestion is that when a person takes a migration certificate from one University to another, he should not lose the privileges already acquired in his former University. At present he does. We had a person the other day, who had acquired the right to appear for the B. Sc. Examination. Having appeared once and failed, he tried to

[Mr. H. C. Papworth.]

appear again, but having joined the Medical College in Madras, he could not. I took the permission of Madras University to admit him and then we admitted him. But that was only a special permission of Madras University which they gave me in anticipation of a general rule applicable to all Indian Universities, which I hope, will be framed at the next meeting of the Inter-Universities Board.

With regard to B. Com., as in the case of the migration certificate, we are up against other Universities. For instance, the other Universities can give and they do give, privileges to their own graduates which they cannot extend to graduates of other Universities. The Madras University holds a B. Com. Degree examination, and therefore, it can recognize any of its own examinations or any part of its examinations as far as its own graduates and undergraduates are concerned. But the University of Madras cannot recognize by law, any more than we can, a part of another University examination; neither can we nor they recognize the courses of study prescribed by other Universities. They can only recognize completed examinations of other universities leading to further degrees in their own University. I am, therefore, afraid that in B. Com., our undergraduates will have to answer that English paper.

Mr. G Narayana Aiyar: In view of the fact that the rights and privileges of the Universities are mutually recognised, will it not be conducive to advise the Madras University not to insist on such a course?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I am afraid I cannot. If it is contrary to Madras University's statutes, no representation from us, on behalf of individual candidates, will have any effect whatever.

I should like to say a few words about people who appear for degree examinations and the recommendations of expert examiners. As I said before, they are treated with the utmost confidence. If we were to discuss here the reports of Examiners, we should never get the best men in India to Examine for us and it is the tradition everywhere that these matters are confidential. I cannot understand how scandals about that kind of thing have got abroad. Some of them are quarter right, and three-quarters wrong, and some of the references are all wrong. But I feel that to discuss such things can only adversely affect the unfortunate candidates themselves. Therefore, I think........

President: Order, order. Before putting this matter to the vote there are three points on which I want to say a few words. Firstly, Mr. Joseph stated that so far as research work in the University is concerned, it has not led to practical results and he

instanced the disease of the cocoanut palm and the disease in regard to rice. These problems are not dealt with by this University unaided. The investigations that are being conducted by this University are initiated by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research of the Government of India which give as subventions for research in the University. They are conducting similar researches with regard to cocoanut palm and paddy disease in other places also. The circumstance that during the last five or six years, the Government of India either in Delhi, or in Bombay or in Madras have not been able to evolve any rough and ready remedies for these diseases will indicate that the problem is more difficult of solution than may at first sight appear. The only thing that I wish to point out in this connection is that this University is doing the best it can in collab ration with the Council of Agricultural Research initiated by the Government of India and in collaboration with other Universities.

Another point that I wish to make is that in the matter of the development of Crude oil, in the development of shark liver oil and in the development of agriculture and the researches relating to mineral sands, results of the utmost value and practical importance have been achieved by the Research Department and all these are matters appertaining to the daily life of the people.

One other matter on which I wish to dwell for a few moments is in regard to the results of the Government Colleges. On the whole I wholly agree with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor when he says that you cannot judge of the efficiency of an institution solely by means of its results, because by a system of intensive coaching, by a system of cramming and getting by vote, it is possible to produce better examination results. But to say so will not mean that the accusation is undeserved. I do feel that the Colleges maintained by Government are not putting their full weight. I do feel that the work done there is not up to the mark in many respects. I do feel—and I have not hesitated in saying so— that this pernicious system of dictating notes and making the unfortunate recipients of those notes into parrots is still going on. I do feel that the standard of work and the intensity of work in Government institutions—either on account of or partly induced by the fairly easy circumstances in which the Professors find themselves and the absence of any fear of being got rid of if the results were not good, whatever may be the motive—are lower than those in private institutions. That is an unfortunate situation which Government have to admit. Steps are being taken to remedy this. Some of us who are accustomed to fairly heavy work feel rather taken aback when Pro.

[President.]

fessors say that after two hours' work in the College they feel so utterly fatigued and that until next morning they must have complete rest in order to recover their faculties. (*Laughter*) It may be that the strain of intensive research and the preparation involved in dictating notes prepared four years before the actual dictation (*renewed laughter*) are such that they enfeeble and prostrate the Professors. It is difficult for some of us to believe that. My statements here in public will I trust be heeded by the Professors. It may be a matter for consideration whether they should not be brought to realise their responsibilities to a larger extent than they now seem able to bear upon themselves. This is a matter which the University, I have no doubt, will take into account.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 13,50,000 under Education—Government grant to the Travancore University—was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—EDUCATION EXCLUDING GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY—Rs. 68,62,670.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 68,62,670 under Demand XVIII Education excluding grant to the Travancore University.

Sahib Bahadur Shahul Hameed: I support the demand. While speaking on the Education Demand for the State, and having been a teacher myself for some years, the first thing that comes uppermost in my mind is the miserable state of the ill-paid and under-fed primary school teachers of the State. It has been said that the teacher's work is the noblest of professions, but the sorriest of trades. It has been a long cry that the teacher is ill-paid and so his profession has now become far from noble.

There was a consistent demand for the increment of salary for a particular clerk of the Secretariat or a clerk of the Anchal department or a peon of the Excise department. But, Sir, when I speak of the increment that is to be given to the poor teachers of the Education department, I speak with a certain amount of feeling, and I do hope I will get the proper response from this Honourable House. The scale now fixed for a private school teacher is, I believe, Rs. 17-1/3-20. There is also another grade which is fixed as Rs. 22-1/2-28. So it means that a teacher who starts on the minimum will have to put in a service of 21 years to complete his getting Rs. 28. Those are exceptional cases. The ordinary rule will be that he may be getting at the most Rs. 20. With this meagre income I do not think it is possible for him to enjoy a

sqare meal a day; let alone the condition of his family. What is the result? The more the teacher is embarassed the more disastrous the intellectual development of the generations that are entrusted in his care. The inspiration for teaching does not obey any mechanical laws any man-made regulations. The really inspired teacher is one who is always kept above want and one who is unencumbered by want. It is only then—only when he is free to pursue his noble ideals—that he can lift up his head and play his part in the cultural development of a country. The Sargeant Committee has rightly pointed out that in view to the conditions prevailing in India the minimum salary that is to be given to a teacher is Rs. 30. So my definite suggestion is that the long felt demand of these poor teachers should be taken into consideration and their pay fixed as Rs. 30 minimum. I do not overlook the claims of the poor grant-in-aid primary school teacher. Since there is a proposal already made elsewhere and the decision arrived at, that all the primary schools should be taken over to Government control I think the lot of those teachers in aided schools will be improved. As a matter of fact I find that it is the only solution to improve their present lot.

I may also refer to the condition of graduate teachers in the department. It was during the reign of Rajagopalachari that the starting pay of a graduate teacher was fixed as Rs. 50 even though graduates in other departments started on Rs. 25. Conditions continued like this for sometime. All on a sudden their salary was reduced to Rs. 40-70. After considerable agitation the original scale was restored and in certain cases even though that privilege was denied to many teachers. Close on the heels of this order came also the order from the Government revoking the previous order making graduate teachers of the Education department gazetted officers. Then another revision of salaries was effected in Makaram 1119. This too did not deal fairly with the profession. As a result of this revision the difference noticed was this. When you compare the post of a Sub-Registrar with the post of a teacher of the Education department getting Rs. 50 the Sub-Registrar's post was improved by an increment of Rs. 17. But the result of the revision of salary, of the teacher, is that it remains only as Rs. 50. Under this salary revision three grades were instituted, Rs. 45-75, Rs. 80-100 and Rs. 125-175. Such a great difference should never have been allowed to exist between the maximum of the second grade and the minimum of the first grade. Recently Government have amalgamated the third and the second grade altering the scale to Rs. 60-100.

The minimum pay has been raised by Rs. 5 more but the maximum remains unaffected. The increase of Rs. 40 to 45 and

[Sahib Bahadur Shahul Hameed]

Rs. 45 to 50 is nothing when compared to the fact that a teacher was originally getting Rs. 50, actually his original minimum but not the original maximum, has been restored. Therefore my suggestion on this point is that the minimum pay of the graduate teacher should be raised to Rs. 80 and that scale should be revised to Rs. 80-5-100. To distinguish graduates like honours men, they should be given a starting of Rs. 100. The gazetted rank should be restored to all the teachers of the department.

Another matter is something about the recent order witholding the increments of teachers if the pupils taught by them and sent up for examinations do not get sufficient marks, if they get less than the State average. This order has crested a certain amount of panic among the teachers of the State. The basis of ascertaining the efficiency of a teacher has been wrongly conceived. Firstly let me point out that the present system of examination is itself defective. The worst teacher may happen to produce the best results and the best teacher may happen to produce bad results. In many cases the scoring of marks depends more on the boys taught than on the efficiency of the teacher.

Moreover, there is a statistical improbability also. Average is the mean between high and low marks in all the schools, so that when low marks are scored in several schools, the average can never be raised. Thus this Government Order is a Damocless' sword on the teachers.

I may also point out that punishments should never be treated as inducement to work. My definite suggestions are (i) the percentage of marks in each subject, and not the school or the State average should be the standard of the teacher's work, (ii) in spite of punishing for what they cannot do, they must be encouraged by granting advanced increments to those who show definite progress and improvement and (iii) transfers should be made on the definite recommendations of the head masters of the schools concerned.

Before I close I would make a reference to the educational concessions that have been granted to the Muslim students. It was with the definite idea of giving them educational impetus that they were given these concessions facilities. For example, Arabic munshies are appointed in schools where the Muslim condidates are great in number, and scholarships are awarded to girls of the Muslim community. Lately it is noted that they do not get the full benefits of these concessions. There are many schools in the State, where, as I pointed out in the last budget session, the students number more than 25 and yet Arabic Munshies had not been appointed. I have brought it to the notice of the Director of Public Instructions, and I believe he will look into it.

Another thing is with regard to the issuing of the scholarships. I understand and complaints have reached me that the scholarships have been pending for the last three years. I hope the Director, energetic as he is, will look into these.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: I also speak with the experience of a teacher on this demand. Sir, the other day you gave us an interesting anecdote of your experience of that "One impulse from Vernal wood" category of young graduates who came before you for the T. C. S. examination. You may wonder how that category came to be in existance in recent times. I would point out that it is due to the defect of the system of education, not of the University, but of the High Schools and Middle Schools of the State from the year 1110 to 1120 The Statham Committee made certain recommendations in 1108. Those recommendations were not accepted by the Government fully. The Directors of Public Instruction who succeeded Mr. Statham adopted from time to time, in a haphazard manner without any principle a few of the recommendations of the Committee and introduced them in the department. So there was no definite principle followed in adopting these recommendations.

The first draw back came from the Vernacular High Schools with the 8th and 9th classes being abolished and the students being asked to prosecute their studies in the English High Schools in the special section which was set up for them. This created a lot of trouble in the English schools. One serious defect was that there was a very great difference in the age groups. At present I may say that there are students varying from the ages of 26 to 13 studying in the same class in the High Schools and the Middle Schools. I may even say that there are fathers and mothers studying along with little children of 13 and 14. This is how that was brought about. Persons who passed the 8th or 9th classes were admitted to the IV form of the High School. These people join the schools after being in service for about 8 or 10 years as teachers. I can point out so many instances of people of 26 and 28 studying in the IV and V Forms of the schools. As a result the administration of the schools became very difficult. The strength of the classes was also getting very high and the head masters found it very difficult to maintain discipline.

The second drawback was that the Directors were appointed from the grade of Principal and Professors of Colleges. I do not advocate that system of appointment of Directors from Colleges, because it is not to the advantage of the schools. These people do not know anything about the administration of a department nor do they know anything about school teaching; they know only college teaching.

[Mr. G. Ravi Varma]

Another serious drawback now obtaining in the schools, is the curriculum. In the matter of the textbooks and their selection, there is a lot of favouritism shown to certain authors. The standard for each class is not borne in mind in prescribing text books. As a matter of fact, I happened, very recently, to see some of the books for the primary classes of the Vernacular schools. I consulted a few teachers also on this subject. This morning I saw a text book prescribed for the third class, the first lesson of which is about the famous epoch making Temple Entry Proclamation. The first sentence cover the whole page with very many sanskrit words, and the whole lesson traces the history of religions from two thousand years back. That is the standard fixed for children of six or seven years, high literature, deep philosophy and all that.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ഇതു് എട്ടുപത്തു കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു് തയാറാക്കിയതാണെന്നു് അറിയാമോ ?

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: ഇതു് എത്ര കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു് മുമ്പു് തയാറാക്കിയതായിരുന്നാലും ഈ മാതിരി പാഠങ്ങൾ പാടില്ലെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

The fact is that these textbooks are selected without paying any attention or care. Then some books are prescribed for certain classes at the beginning of the year, and after three months a circular is issued by the Director or Inspector that such and such lessons need not be taught, because they were found to be above the standard. Some times they are found to be too sexy. By that time, those lessons might have been covered ... ...

President: Is there not a fairly big text book committee?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Yes, Sir. A very representative body.

President: Order, Order. I was of the impression that there is a huge committee which I am asked to nominate from time to time, a committee of about 30 and odd people.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കുകമ്മിറ്റിക്കു ഇതിൽ ഒരു ബന്ധവുമില്ല. ഗവർമെൻറുതന്നെ തയാറാക്കിയ ഒരു ഗ്രന്ഥമാണു് ഇതു്.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: I do not know about it. But such things happen.

President: Honourable member will proceed.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: And even now, although we have long advanced into the academic year, there is nonavailability of text books. The authors of the text books prescribed have no money to print them.

Then again, the system of Inspection is very bad. I know instances of high responsible inspecting officers going for inspections with their families waiting in the car outside while they go in and just sign papers and go away. In the days when we were studying, the Inspectors used to go and live in each locality for a few days and visit every school and inspect every class. That was what was being done then. I do not think the present Director is responsible for these. He took charge only recently. I hope he will mend matters with his exceptional experience of school teaching and the teaching of teachers.

President: I suppose ever since the motor car came into vogue.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: And one very high responsible person actually came for inspection of a school on a holiday. I asked him why he came on a holiday for inspection. I may say that he is not in service now. He told me he came for inspection because he happened to go by that side and just stepped in to sign certain records so that he could get travelling allowance and batta.

President: A very candid person (Laughter)

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: So, I feel that much attention is not paid on inspections. Another point is that recently, within the last four or five years the strengths of the schools have increased to such great dimensions that it is with very great difficulty that the head masters keep decipline and teachers take the classes. And the Director would take to task a teacher if his students are not up to the standard.

President: Order, order. The honourable member will kindly abbreviate his remarks, we have to close at half past five and there are others to speak.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: This is all that I have to say now. The others I will reserve for the discussion on the Educational Reorganisation Committee report.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: സർ, നിർബന്ധിത പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് മധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പ്രധാന പട്ടണമായ ആലപ്പുഴയോ, ധാരാളം സാധുകുട്ടികളുള്ള കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെവിടെയെങ്കിലുമോ ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിന് ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ധനാവിനിയോഗം കാണാത്തതിൽ അസ്സോസിയേഷന് വ്യാകുലത ജനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകൾക്ക് ൧൧൨൦-ാമാണ്ട് ഒരു കഷ്ടകാലമാണ്. അതു അതിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകരെയും, കെട്ടിടങ്ങളെയും ഒരുപോലെ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. സ്കൂളുകൾ പലതും വളരെ പഴക്കമാണ്. ഇവ നോക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു സൂപ്പർവൈസർ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും, അദ്ദേഹം സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup]

റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളുണ്ടായെങ്കിലും ഒരൊറ്റതും ശുപാർശകളെന്റേ, ഗവണ്മെന്റെ അതു കാര്യമായി ഗണിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ പല സ്കൂളുകളും പുരോഗതിയായിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഈ ഒൻപതു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു ഞാൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പല പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളുകളും കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു സ്കൂൾ കണ്ടാൽ അതു സർക്കാർ പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂൾ ആണോ അല്ലയോ എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനു ആർക്കും സാധിക്കും. സർക്കാർ പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പലതിനും ഭിത്തികളില്ല. ഭിത്തികളുള്ളവയ്ക്കു കതകുകളില്ല. കതകുകളുള്ളവയ്ക്കു പകുതി കതകുകളേ ഉള്ളൂ. തറ മെഴുകിയതും മണ്ണിളകിയതുമായിരിക്കും. നാലു ക്ലാസ്സുകൾക്കു കൂടിയതു് 4 നല്ല ബെഞ്ചും, 4 കാലില്ലാത്ത ബെഞ്ചുകളും, ഒരു മേശയും, ഒരു കസേരയും, ഒരു വീണതപ്പെട്ടിയുമായിരിക്കും ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ. നിർബന്ധിതപ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളുകളുടേതിന്ന് അവയിലുള്ള ബെഞ്ചും മേശയും മറ്റും എട്ടുകാലുകളെക്കൊണ്ട് മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. പ്രശസ്തവും, പ്രബുദ്ധവും ലോകപ്രശസ്തി നേടിയതുമായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളുകൾ ഇപ്രകാരമാണെന്നു പറയാനിടവന്നതിൽ ഖേദിക്കുന്നു.

ഭാവി നിലം പതിക്കാത്തതു് പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാന്റെ ഭാഗ്യമാണ്. കുലശേഖരപുരം ഹൈസ്കൂൾ രാത്രിയിൽ വീണു. ആലപ്പുഴ സർക്കാർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മിഡിൽ സ്കൂളിനോടു ചേർന്ന എം. പി. സ്കൂൾ മിഥുനം ൧൧-നു ലോകൽ ഒഴിവു ദിവസം നിലം പതിച്ചു. പന്തളം സ്കൂൾ മാത്രം പതിച്ചു. ഒന്നു പിഴച്ചാൽ മൂന്നു്; ഇപ്പോഴും ഗവണ്മെന്റു അറിഞ്ഞു. സാധുക്കുട്ടികളോടും രക്ഷകർത്താക്കളോടും സഹതാപിക്കാം. എന്തുഫലം? പോയതുപോയി. നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടവർക്കു നഷ്ടം തന്നെ. മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേക ദൃഷ്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ പതിക്കുമെന്നും, കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ധനം വിനിയോഗിക്കാൻ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ചുമതല ഏറ്റെടുത്ത അനവധി മലയാളം ഹൈസ്കൂളുകൾക്ക് അനേകകൊല്ലമായി ഗ്രാന്റു കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ദുരവസ്ഥ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടർ ഉടനടി വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഭാവി തലമുറയുടെ സ്വഭാവരൂപീകരണവും ജ്ഞാനസമ്പാദനവും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ മുഖാന്തിരം നടക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ [illegible] മുതൽ [illegible] വരെ ഉള്ള ശമ്പളം മതിയാകുമോ എന്നു

നാരായണമാം. ഒരാളിന് ദിവസം ഒരു രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുക എങ്ങനെ കഴിയാകും? ഇങ്ങനെ ശമ്പളം തീർന്നാൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് ജീവിതച്ചെലവു കുറയുകയുമില്ല. സർ, ഈ കാര്യം ഗൗനിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരം ഇത്ര നിസ്സാരമാകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. കുറഞ്ഞതു ഒരാൾക്കു മുപ്പതു രൂപാ ശമ്പളമായിരിക്കണം. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി തന്നെ വളരെ മോശമാണ്. ൻ൦-ൽ പ്രവേശിച്ച ഒരു ബി. ഏ., എൽ. ടി. കാരന് ഇന്ന് ൫൯ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളു. ൫൫൦-ൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചവനും ൫൯ കിട്ടുന്നു. ൩൫ കൊല്ലം സർവീസുള്ളവനും ഗ്രേഡിന്റെ മാക്സിമം ആയ ൭൦ രൂപാ കൊടുക്കപ്പെടുകയില്ല.

ഏല്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ശമ്പളത്തിന്റെ മാക്സിമം കൂടി കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അതിനുള്ള അവധികാലം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആലോചന ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ തന്നെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും ഒരു വിശിഷ്ടവിഭാഗം, വസ്ത്രം എങ്കിലും ധരിച്ചും, പട്ടിണികൂടാതെ ജീവിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ശമ്പളത്തോതു ആലോചന ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

President: The Honourable member has exceeded the time

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: നാലുമിനിട്ടേ ആയുള്ളു. ഇനി ൫ മിനിട്ടുകൂടിയുണ്ട്. പെൻഷൻ വയസ്സ് ൫൫ ആക്കിയതിൽ ഉള്ള അനൗചിത്യം, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നിട്ടും അവർക്ക് ദോഷമായി പരിണമിച്ചതു് ഈ തുറയിലാണു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു അതിനോടകംതന്നെ വേണ്ടി, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ ൫൫ വയസ്സു തികയുന്ന ദിവസവും, പിരിയാനുള്ള ഉത്തരവും ആറുമാസം മുൻപേ കൊടുക്കുന്ന പതിവുണ്ട്. ഇതു് മററു തുറകളിലില്ല. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടല്ല് ഈ ഉത്തരവുകളുണ്ടായതു്. ഈ ഉത്തരവുകാരണം പുതിയ ൫൫ വയസ്സ് നിയമതീയതിയിൽ അവർക്ക ഉത്തരവുകൾ കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ടു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് അവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിടുന്നു. ഉത്തരവു തീയതിയിൽ—പുതിയ ഉത്തരവു തീയതിയിൽ—൫൫ വയസ്സു തികയാത്തവരും, തനിയെ പെൻഷൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വാങ്ങാത്തവരുമായ മററു തുറകളിലുള്ളവരെല്ലാം കാലാവധി നീട്ടൽ അനുഭവിക്കുമ്പോൾ, അതുപോലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ മാത്രം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ അനാവശ്യകർക്കശമായ കഴപ്പത്തിൽ സൗജന്യരഹിതരായതു കഷ്ടമാണു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഇടപെട്ടു ആ നിയമം എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ പ്രയോ

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup]

ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിൽതന്നെ ൫൫ ന്നുമാസത്തിൽ ൬൦ വയസ്സു തികയുന്ന വിവരം കാണിച്ച് നേരത്തെ ഉത്തരവുണ്ടായവർ പിരിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ൫൫ കഴിയിൽ പിരിയേണ്ടവർക്ക് ഇതുവരെ പിരിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവിടാൻ താമസിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് ൬൦ വയസ്സുവരെയുള്ള സർവീസ് കിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതുനീതിയാണിത്?

അതിനാൽ ൬൦ വയസ്സു തികവ് കെട്ടുപ്പിൽ വന്ന തീയതിയിൽ ൬൦ വയസ്സു തികയാതെ സർവീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരും, തനിയെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് പെൻഷൻ ഉത്തരവു വാങ്ങാത്തവരുമായ സകലർക്കും ഉത്തരവു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കവിധം ഗവണ്മെന്റുത്തരവുണ്ടാക്കുകയും, പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടവരെ തിരിയെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണ്.

ഇംഗ്ലീഷു ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിൽ മദ്രാസ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിററിയിലെ വിദ്വാൻ പരീക്ഷകരെ നിയമിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിററിയിൽ സാഹിത്യവിശാരദപരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ചവരെ മേലാൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും വിദ്വാന്മാരെ ഗണിക്കേണ്ടെന്നും ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നു. മലയാളത്തിലും, സംസ്കൃതത്തിലും, വിദ്വാന്മാരും, ഇവിടെ തത്തുല്യമായ പരീക്ഷയില്ലാതിരുന്നപ്പോൾ മദ്രാസ് സർവ്വകലാശാലാ ബിരുദം നേടിയവരുമായ അവരെ അവഗണിക്കുന്നതു് അനീതിയാണ്. അതിനാൽ രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരെയും തുല്യഗണനയിൽ കരുതി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുകയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സാഹിത്യവിശാരദന്റെ നിയമനം കഴിഞ്ഞു ഒരു വിദ്വാനെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു നീതി പുലർത്തണമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മലയാളപണ്ഡിതന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരത്തിലും അനീതി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മുമ്പുണ്ടായ ശമ്പളക്രമീകരണത്തിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷുസ്കൂളിലെ മലയാളപണ്ഡിതന്മാർക്കുള്ള ശമ്പളസ്കെയിലിന്റെ പരമാവധിയായ ൪൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടിയിരുന്നവർക്ക്, ഇന്നത്തെ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിലും അതേ ശമ്പളമാണ്. ഈ മാതിരി അനീതികൾ പരിശോധിച്ച് ഉടനടി പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mrs. Thressiamma Kora: സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള റൂറൽലൈബ്രറികൾ കൂടുതലായി സ്ഥാപിക്കണം, ഈ ലൈബ്രറികളിൽ ധാരാളം പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്, വെഴുപ്രാ എം. പി. ജി. സ്കൂളിൽ നടത്തിവരുന്ന റൂറൽ ലൈബ്രറിക്ക് കൂടുതൽ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകണം. ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ ഭംഗിയായി നടന്നുവരുന്ന വെളിയനാട്

സംസ്കൃതസ്കൂളിനു ഗ്രാൻറ അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് സ്ത്രീകളെ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്ക നിയമിക്കണം. കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ സ്കൂൾകെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ ബലത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തണമെന്നും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, in supporting the Demand, whatever may be the position before, it is very encouraging to find that after the new Director was appointed, I found him travelled to every nook and corner in Parur Taluq and Kunnatnad Taluq even this places to which traveling by motor car is not possible. He is taking pains to see that primary education is properly done. In various parts of Parur and Kunnatnad, one has to go miles and miles in some places even by walking to see how educational institutions are conducted and I know personally that the present Director of Public Instruction takes every effort to inspect the primary schools and sufficient attention is bestowed for the development of such institutions. I offer my hearty co-operation and encouragement for his work.

It is to be admitted that the textbooks prescribed are not at all properly done. A student is asked to study a few lessons only in a book which contains a large number of lessons. They have to pay the price for the book as a whole. This matter has to be noted and improved.

There is one more matter and I do not know whether it comes within the ambit of this demand. The study of Geography stands neglected. It is a subject with great promises in ones career. It is a very useful and important subject. University after University is giving importance to that subject. But here, the study of that has been much neglected for the past few years. I would request the Director, in the circumstances, to bestow more attention to the teaching of geography in the Schools at least from next year onwards. Trained teachers may be appointed in the schools for teaching that subject. For the L. T. course Geography is included. I do not know who teaches geography there. The syndicate of our University have sanctioned the course. I submit that geography too should be introduced in the intermediate course at least from next year.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker : Sir, I too endorse the views expressed by Mr. Narayana Aiyar that the present Director of Public Instruction is taking active interest in primary education in the State. With regard to the bad and dangerous condition of the primary school building, I agree with Mr. Kurup in stressing

[Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker.]

on the importance of the department keeping watch over this aspect of the matter. The P. W. department may be asked to co-operate more efficiently with the School department to effect certain repairs to the schools, and put them under proper condition. With regard to the text books, I would suggest that sanction for re-writing certain books under the Director of Public Instruction may be ordered.

Mr. S Veerayya Reddiar (*Commerce and Industry North*): ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഇവിടത്തെ തമിഴ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പററി രണ്ടു വാക്ക് പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പണ്ടു തമിഴിലാണ് കണക്കുകൾ എഴുതി സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതും മററു എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകൾ നടത്തിവിരുന്നതും. ഇപ്പോഴും ഇവിടെ തമിഴ സംസാരിക്കുന്നവരായി ഉദ്ദേശം ഏഴ് ലക്ഷം പേരുണ്ട്. അവർ അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ തമിഴ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. അതിലേക്കു പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അവർ വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നു. തമിഴ സംസാരിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് തമിഴ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ എത്രമാത്രമാണുള്ളതെന്നു മററുള്ളവർക്ക് അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല. ഇവിടെയുള്ള തമിഴർക്ക് മിക്കവാറും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയുമായി ബന്ധം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. അവിടെ എല്ലാവർക്കും തമിഴറിയാം. ഇവിടെയുള്ളവരുടെ കുട്ടികൾ കുറേക്കാലം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽനിന്നും തമിഴ പഠിച്ചതിനുശേഷം അച്ഛൻെറ കൂടെയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അമ്മയുടെ കൂടെയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ബന്ധുക്കളുടെകൂടെയോ ഇവിടെ വരുന്നവരാണ്. ഇവിടെ വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ തമിഴ പഠിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരുന്നു. പിന്നെ അവർക്ക് തമിഴുമില്ല, മലയാളവുമില്ല. നാഗരുകോവിലിലോ, ചെങ്കോട്ടയിലോ മാത്രമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ തമിഴ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉള്ളൂ. എനിക്കുതന്നെ ഇവിടെ തമിഴിൽ സംസാരിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ട്.

President: The Honourable member may speak in Tamil.

Mr. S. Veerayya Reddiar: Sir, *தமிழ் படிக்கிற குழந்தைகள் இந்த சமஸ்தானத்தில் ஏகதேசம் எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுமிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் படிப்பிக்க வாத்தியார்களை பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் நியமிக்காததினால், அவர்கள் மலையாளத்தைப் படிக்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. மறைமுகமாக தமிழ் குழந்தைகளை மலையாளத்தைக் கற்க நிர்ப்பந்திக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லலாம். கட்டாயமாக தமிழ்தான் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்கிற குழந்தைகளுக்கு தமிழையே கற்பிக்க, ஒவ்வொரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலும் தமிழ் வாத்தியார்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்*

கிறேன். எனது யோசனைப்படி சாதாரணமாக அவ்வளவு நிலைக்கக் கூடாது. ஏனென்றால் தமிழர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் சிதறிக் கிடக்கிறார்கள். தங்களது தாய் பாஷையின் பரிதாபகரமான நிலைமையை உணர்ந்துவிட்டார்கள். தற்காலத்தில் தமிழுக்கு ஒரு புத்துயிர் அளிக்கப்படாவிட்டால் எந்தக் காலத்திலும் நடக்காது.

President : The honourable member can speak at length on this subject on coming Saturday when the whole reorganisation scheme comes up for debate.

Mr. S. Veerayya Reddiar : ஸார், அருமனை ஆலப்புழை ரிஜிஸ்தர் கச்சேரிக்குப் பக்கத்தில் ஒரு மலையாளப் பள்ளிக்கூடமிருக்கிறது. அதோடுகூட ஒரு பெண் பள்ளிக்கூடமுமிருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பெண் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிக்கிற பெண்பிள்ளைகளுக்கு மேல் படிப்புக்குப் போக 3, 4 மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ள பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குத்தான் போகவேண்டும். அப்படிப் போகவேண்டுமானால் தாயார் அல்லது தகப்பன்மார்தான் பெண் குழந்தைகளுடன் கூடப் போகவேண்டும். அப்படி பெற்றோர்களுக்கு தினம் போகமுடியுமா? இது அல்லாது ஒரு காண்வெண்ட் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கும் இரண்டு மைல் போகவேண்டும். அதனால் இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தையே ஒரு பெரிய பள்ளிக்கூடமாக்கித் தரக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நாங்கள் ரொம்ப காலமாக இதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். அதனால் இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் ஆக்கித் தரக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: ஸார், இந்த டிமாண்டை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். விவரமாக நான் கல்வியைப்பற்றி இங்கு பேசவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் டைரக்டர் அவர்கள் கல்விவிஷயமாக தம்மால் இயன்றதைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். நான் அவரிடம் பேசும்போதெல்லாம் அவரும் என்னிடம் தமிழிலேயே பதில் சொல்வார்கள். பொதுவாக, தமிழர்களைப் பார்க்கும்போதும், தமிழ் பள்ளிக்கூட உபாத்தியாயர்களிடமும் அவர் தமிழிலேயே பேசுவதற்கு நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். கட்டாய ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை முதலாவது தோவாளை, அகஸ்தீஸ்வரம் தாலுகாக்களில் ஆரம்பிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்வதற்கு நான் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். உபாத்தியாயர்களின் குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க அவர் தம்மாலியன்றவைகளைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் Private Primary School teachers அதாவது பள்ளிக்கூட வாத்தியார்களின் சம்பளம் ரொம்பக் கேவலமாயிருக்கிறது. இந்த உபாத்தியாயர்கள் நமது குழந்தைகளை சரியாகப் படிப்பிக்கிறதில்லை என்று சொன்னால் அதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்களின் சம்பளக்குறைவுதான். மானேஜர் இவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளம் மிகக் குறைவுதான். ஆனால் கேட்டால் கூடுதல் வாங்குவதாகச் சொல்வார்கள். உண்மையைச் சொன்னால் அவர்களுக்கு அடுத்த நாள் முதல் வேலையில்லை. இந்தச் சம்பளத்தை வைத்து தாங்கள் குடும்பத்தை நடத்தி, தங்கள் குழந்தைகளைப் படிப்பிக்கவும் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு மாதமொன்றுக்குக் கூடுதல் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒருவனுக்குத் தன் குடும்பத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற குறைந்தது ரூ. 30 ஆவது வேண்டும். திருவாங்கூரில் மலையாளபாத்தியாயர், கிரோண்டணி, தமிழ் வித்துவான்கள், இவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் சம்பளத்தில் அதாவது சம்பள ஸ்கேலிருக்க உத்தரவில்

[Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai.]

வித்தியாசம் காணப்படுகிறது. அதில் வித்வான் பரீக்ஷை பாஸ் பெற்ற உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் மற்ற சம்பளக்கூடுதலுடைய இரோண் மணி உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும், கற்பிக்கும் முறையிலோ; ஆராய்ச்சியிலோ, திறமையிலோ வித்தியாசமில்லை. ஆதலால் தமிழ் வித்வான்களுக்கு தற்போது வைத்திருக்கும் சம்பளத்தை மலையாள பாத்தியாயம், இரோண் மணி வாத்தியார்களுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கும் சம்பளத்தைப் போல் ரூ. 45 முதல் ரூ. 75 வரை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: സർ, ഒരു മാറവത്സരപദ്ധതികൊണ്ടു ഒരു സമൂല പരിവർത്തനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വിഷയത്തിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കാകമാനം സന്തോഷകരമായ വസ്തുതയാണു. ആ പദ്ധതി ആരംഭിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഇവിടെ എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഉന്നയിച്ച പല സംഗതികൾക്കും പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ പ്രതീക്ഷ. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ സന്ദർഭോചിതം നയിക്കുന്നതിനു ഏററവും ഊർജ്ജസ്വലനും വിശ്വസ്തനും സമർത്ഥനുമായ ഒരു ഡയറക്ടരെ പുതുതായി നിയമിച്ചതിൽ രാജ്യവാസികൾ മുക്തകണ്ഠം വാഴ്ത്തുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ഭരണം തുടങ്ങിയതിനുശേഷം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും പ്രമോഷൻ ന്യായാനുസരണം നൽകുന്നതിനും സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററന്മാർ ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നേരിട്ടു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ഉടനടി പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ആവശ്യമനുസരിച്ചു പുതിയ ക്ലാസുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ബദ്ധശ്രദ്ധനായിരിക്കുന്നു.

ടെസ്റ്റുബുക്കുകളെപ്പററി ഒരു വാക്കു് പറയാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകാലങ്ങളിൽ ടെസ്റ്റുബുക്കുകമ്മിററി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും ആ കമ്മിററിയുടെ അറിവോ സമ്മതമോ കൂടാതെ വേറെവിധത്തിലാണു് ഇന്നു നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ടെക്സ്റ്റുപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ ടെക്സ്റ്റുബുക്കുകമ്മിററിക്കു് യാതൊരു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വവും ഇല്ലാത്തനില വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ടെക്സ്റ്റുബുക്കുകൾ സമൂലമായി പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ട കാലം അത്യാസന്നമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

യുദ്ധകാലവൈഷമ്യങ്ങളും തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ ലഘൂകരിപ്പെടുവാനും ഇടയുണ്ടു്. തന്നിമിത്തം ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരപ്രശ്നം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഔചിത്യപൂർവമായ തീരുമാനത്തിനു വിടുകയാണു് പ്രായോഗികമായ മാർഗ്ഗം.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Sir, the first point that has been raised is with regard to the pay of the teachers. The matter is under consideration of the Government. The very fact that the other House by an over whelming majority has voted in favour of taking the Primary Schools by Government raises the problem of 'pay' of the Primary School teachers as a whole. With regard to the scales of pay, it is not possible for me to say any thing definite much less fix any definite sum. But from what has been stated in the other House, honourable members may find it comforting when I say that the Government intend to give an adequate living wage to the teachers.

One honourable member said that the pay of the graduate teachers must be increased, I think more money aught to be spent for those who are getting very poor wages. The number of Primary school teachers getting Rs. 17-20 in Departmental Schools come to over 5000. If a teacher is granted one Rupee as additional pay, the annual recurring expenditure would exceed Rs. 60,000. None the less it would be far better that we concentrate on the poor paid teachers rather than think of increasing the pay of the graduates The graduate teachers are already getting Rs. 50—100 and could go up to 125-175. I do not want to make any comparison. But I may say that the graduate teachers in the neighbouring State of Cochin are getting a lower scale of salary.

Then with regard to the 8th and 9th classes having been added to the High Schools. The education Reorganisation Committee intends to abolish the distinction between the Malayalam, Tamil and English Schools. We will be having only one type of High Schools. With this end in view, two years ago, the 8th and 9th classes were transferred to the English High Schools. Pupils in these classes got better instruction from abler instructors. As a result there has been distinct improvement in the standard of instruction in recent years in the 8th and 9th classes.

One accusation made by one honourable member was that pupils of 26 and 27 years of age and who are fathers of children are being admitted to the lower classes. I may assure the honourable member that even though several such applications came to me I refused to grant permission. People of 20 and 21 years of age wanted admission in the fourth form. I did not give sanction even to a single candidate. From this, honourable members will realise that I do recognise that disparity in age of students in a particular class is injurious to the maintenance of discipline. One honourable member remarked that the English Schools deteriorate in standard

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and achievement in the last ten years as Principals of Colleges who know very little about schools were appointed as Directors. I happen to belong to that category as Principal of the Training College. But I may inform the honourable member that during the period I was the Principal there was not a single day in which I did not teach classes of the High School, Middle School or Primary school. That was part of my job. I took the school classes to demonstrate to the L. T. students the proper method of teaching a subject and to illustrate the class-room teaching. So I am not unfamiliar with teaching of the class-room technique. A large proportion of the teachers in the various schools in the State are my students.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: What I said was that he was the fit person for the job as he happened to be the Headmaster of a school.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Then with regard to the selection of lessons. This is based on a definite scheme. Before the lessons in a book are prescribed I obtain the views of Headmasters and teachers 20 and 25 years' of experience and it is only fair that due consideration is given to the recommendations of such experienced people in this matter.

With regard to inspection, I may assure the honourable members that inspections are undertaken for different purposes; inspections for library grant, inspection for maintenance grant and so on. That does not mean that I am minimising the real importance of subject inspection. I am one of those who have had the benefit of knowing the importance of subject inspection when I was a teacher in a Secondary school in London. As Principal of the Training College, I had to do subject inspection. I am at present drafting a scheme for the improvement of subject inspection in the English Schools of the State.

With regard to compulsory Primary Education one honourable member said that a place from Central Travancore was not chosen. I may assure the honourable member that it was not intended to make any invidious distinction. We want to understand the problem in all its aspects. When Primary Education is made compulsory, various problems will have to be faced. It is one thing to preach, but entirely another thing to put it into practice. I was anxious to select an area which presented different problems for solution when Compulsory Primary Education is introduced. So Agasteeswaram was chosen. This taluk has a low literacy and is both agricultural and industrial and has extensive countryside and densely populated urben areas. Kottar its suburb thrives by cottage

industries. Suchindram and Cape Comorin are temple towns with a congested population concentrated in a small area. Nanjauad is mostly agricultural. Along the coast from Cape Comorin to Parakka fishing forms the main occupation where most of the population is illiterate. Thamarakulam noted for salt industry is coming into importance. The language in this taluk is bilingual, mostly tamil. I believe the honourable members would appreciate the choice. I am sure Central Travancore is going to get the benefit derived from the selection of Agasteeswaram because there we will have solved most of the problems and it will become easy indeed when we take up other places in Travancore for the introduction of the Compulsory Primary Education.

With regard to the buildings, I am sorry that some of the buildings are not in good condition. May I assure this House that I have, with the kind help and co-operation of the Chief Engineer arranged for the assistance of the subordinates in his Department to see that every school is inspected and reported upon forthwith regarding the security or otherwise of the buildings. I have already requested the private school managers to do their utmost to see that the buildings under their control are kept safe so that the sort of tragedy which has happened a few days ago does not happen again. I am as sorry as any other member over the tragedy. But these are things which, with the best of intentions, cannot be avoided. But that does not mean that we must not be alive to such danger. I have given instructions to the Division Inspectors to see that the inspections are carried out from time to time and that they must specially look into the safety of the buildings during their Inspections.

Then with regard to the grants not being passed, I may assure the honourable member that it is my endeavour to see that not a single grant due is left unpaid. No grant will lapse on account of dereliction of duty on my part. The only difficulty is that I do not get sufficient information in time about the schools enabling me to disburse the grant. Before it is sanctioned, the defects pointed out by the Inspector have to be rectified. When his report is received, I usually enquire whether the defects pointed out in the previous report are rectified. In all cases where the defects pointed out by the inspecting officers are rectified, I sanction the grant and no delay has pappened in my office.

In regard to a question raised by one honourable member about the retirement of some of the teachers of my Department without giving them the benefit of extension of service recently sanctioned by Government, I may state, they number only a few

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and had to be retired because their retirement was sanctioned before the concession came into effect. There are nearly 1022 Departmental Schools and the retirements have necessarily to be sanctioned sufficiently early so as to enable the Public Service Commissioner to arrange for recruits to fill in the vacancies.

But I am glad to inform the honourable member that out of 8000 teachers under me only about 89 did not get extension of service to their 58th year because of early orders of retirement.

With regard to the teachers in the private schools, I may inform the honourable member that people who have passed the age of 55 are permitted to continue if they are physically fit. Honourable members know that it is very difficult now to get teachers, whether graduates or under-graduates and I know the difficulty which private-school managers experience in this matter. They are however, permitted to engage the services of those who have retired from Government service and those who have been recently retired have accepted places in the Private Schools and are really better of now.

One honourable member camplained about the Geography books being out of date and the teaching ineffective. I may tell the honourable members that the text book has been thoroughly revised and we are practically having a new book prescribed for Geography. With regard to the teaching of Geography honourable members will be glad to know that during the last 5 or 6 years we had a Geography chair in the Training College where the teaching of Geography is taught and a large number of graduates have gone out with special qualification in the teaching of Geography. It is proposed to introduce a Diploma course so that more people who have no knowledge of Geography should learn this important subject. Certainly, Government are aware of the importance of the subject and due attention will be paid up.

Then with regard to Tamil schools, I have already pointed out that, as far as possible, the intention of Government is to open schools where they are absolutely necessary. Qualified Tamil pandits have been appointed wherever it is found possible.

President: Time allotted for the demand being over I put the Demand to vote.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 68,62,670 under Demand XVIII—Education excluding Grant to the Travancore University was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

Voting of Demands.

DEMAND VIII—Jails.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,60,963 under Demand VIII Jails was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND IX—Police.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 18,24,019 under Demand IX Police was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND X—Land Revenue.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 13,37,590 under Demand X Land Revenue was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND IX—Taxes on Income.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,00,089 under Demand XI Taxes on Income was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—Medical.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 19,01,510 under Demand XXIV Medical was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—Ayurveda.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,56,850 under Demand XXV Ayurveda was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—Public Health and Sanitation.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,35,844 under Demand XXVI Public Health and Sanitation was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—Cooperative Department.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,39,437 under Demand XXII Cooperative Department was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—INDUSTRIES INCLUDING RUBBER FACTORY.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,02,043 under Demand XXVII Industries including Rubber Factory was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XII—STAMPS.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,91,640 under Demand XII Stamps was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—FOREST.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 22,15,049 under Demand XIII Forest was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—REGISTRATION.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,72,413 under Demand XIV Registration was put and carried

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XV—RAILWAYS.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs 10,92,400 under Demand XV Railways was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—STATE TRANSPORT.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 47,13,023 under Demand XVI Transport was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES-EXPENDITURE BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,05,170 under Demand XXXIV Post-war Reconstruction Schemes was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made

DEMAND XIX—PORTS.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 21,25[illegible] under Demand XIX—Ports was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XX—AGRICULTURE.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,09,140 under Demand XX—Agriculture was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—FISHERIES.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,58,522 under Demand XXI—Fisheries was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made

DEMAND XXIII—UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 93,377 under Demand XXIII—Uplift of Backward Communities was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—CLAY REFINING AND PORCELAIN FACTORY.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 6,20,181 under Demand XXVIII—Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—STATE CHARITIES.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 7,400 under Demand XXIX—State Charities was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXX—CURRENCY AND MINT.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,546 under Demand XXX—Currency and Mint was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,97,119 under Demand XXXI—Stationery and Printing was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The question that Government be granted a sum of 3,02,509 under Demand was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 18,34,090 under Demand XXXIII—Miscellaneous Charges was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 30,500 under Demand XXXV—Capital Account outside the Revenue Accounts was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI—ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 7,26,297 under Demand XXXVI—Anchal Department was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVII—LOANS—INDUSTRIAL LOANS.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,000 under Demand XXXVII—Loans—Industrial loans was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXVIII LOANS—FISHERY LOANS.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,000 under Demand XXXVIII—Loans—Fishery Loans was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIX—OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,35,000 under Demand XXXIX—other Loans and Advances was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XL—DEBT HEADS—ADVANCES.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,03,300 under Demand XL—Debt Heads—Advances was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant made.

DEMAND—XLI—Debts Heads—Coinage Account.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 13,02,000 under Demand was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLII—Contribution to Distress Relief Fund.

The question that Government be granted a sum of 1,00,000 under Demand XLII—Contribution to Distress Relief Fund was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

The House adjourned at 5-40 P. M.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Secretary, Sri Chitra State Council.